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PRICE TWO CENTS

GRADE SCHOOLS OF BROOKLINE HOLD EXERCISES

Edward Devotion Class Has Six Honor Pupils—Ariel C. Carstens Reads an Original Composition and Dr. Wilcox Talks

SOME COME TONIGHT

At John D. Runkle School Where the Rev. Willis H. Butler Makes Address, Feature Is Singing by Chorus

Graduation exercises at the Edward Devotion school this morning opened the commencement season for the grade schools in Brookline. Graduation at the John D. Runkle school is being held this afternoon and the exercises of the William H. Lincoln school tonight.

Out of a class of 46 at the Edward Devotion school six pupils received special mention in work for the year, these being: Ariel C. Carstens, Frances Clarke, Eliot P. Hirschberg, John Y. Remnitz, Richard J. Spitz and F. Frank Vorenberg. The badge for highest attainment in scholarship was awarded to Ariel C. Carstens; in conduct, Albert Neill Osgood; in general deportment, Lawrence W. Bowers. Those having perfect attendance for the year were: Lawrence Bowers, Ariel C. Carstens, Frances Clarke, Alfred Leonard, Reginald Morse, Walter Schildbach, Dan Tyler, Frank Vorenberg and Elbridge Wason.

The pupils marched carrying red and white roses. The school chorus sang "The Age of Gold" and the address of welcome was given by Richard Edward Houghton, one of the students. He urged the continuance of the motive of the school motto of "To Be and Not to Seem."

An original composition was read by Ariel C. Carstens, following which Dr. Devitt S. Wilcox delivered an address.

A chorus of pupils interspersed the program at the John D. Runkle school with selections from Roedel and Pinesuti. The Rev. Willis H. Butler, associate minister at Old South church, delivered the principal address. Following are the graduates of the Runkle school:

Jessie E. Alison, Adolph B. Alland, Marjorie E. Appel, Mary F. Bacon, Lewis Baleh, 2nd, Mary de Blois, Stanwood K. Bolton, Edward L. Brown, Jr., Dorris L. Bryant, Barbara L. Butler, Eleanor Cabot, John Coakley, Henry S. Cummings, William L. Cummings.

Louise Estes, Margaret Farrar, Earl A. Fisk, Hopkins Follett, Robert W. Haskel, Mary Holyoke, Eleanor Hunt, Lorea S. Jameson, Edgar C. Lane, Jr., Edwin H. Lemmer, John H. Mahler, T. Carleton McMackin, John J. McNally, Jr., Amanda M. Mayo, William B. Miller, Leigh Morse, Doris J. Nash, Donald F. Newman, Lloyd G. Penney, Ellen C. Perkins, Adeline B. Pfeighar, Donald A. Robbins, Joseph G. Rubin, Gertrude Russell, Henry P. Taggard, Henry Dana White.

A feature of the graduation exercises which will be held at the William H. Lincoln school tonight will be the remarks from the friends of the school, showing the esteem in which the faculty are held by the community and appreciation for the work done by the pupils. The address to the graduating class will be by the Rev. Carroll Perry, rector at St. Paul's church.

The graduates are: Mary Ball, Agnes V. Leahy, Thomas F. Campbell, Bernice A. Lynch, Bernard J. Carney, Harold J. Maloney, Francis Carolan, Augustine

FOUR ENGLISH SUFFRAGISTS LET OUT OF PRISON

Release Breaks Court's Determination to Hold Convicted Women Despite Hunger Strike

LONDON—After five days' imprisonment, four of the organizers of the Woman's Social and Political Union who were recently sent to prison as common criminals have been released under the cat and mouse act by the home secretary. The declaration of the judge that he would advise the government against any release has therefore been ignored.

Meantime the home secretary has become involved in a controversy with Sir Victor Horsley, one of the principal surgeons in England, who has denounced in a most emphatic way the whole process of compulsory feeding.

OCEAN FLIGHT SAID INTENDED
MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Robert J. Collier of New York, will try to cross the Atlantic ocean in a flying boat equipped with a 200-horsepower engine of French design and capable of 100 miles an hour or more, it is declared. The attempt will be made this fall, it is reported. The hydro-aeroplane which Mr. Collier will use is being built at the Burgess Company & Curtis aeroplane plant, Marblehead.

JOHN B. O'REILLY COTTAGE AT HULL



Structure built in 1649 soon to house Hull's public library

HULL VILLAGE LIBRARY TO OPEN EARLY IN JULY

HULL, Mass.—Opening of the Hull Village library, housed in the John Boyle O'Reilly cottage, which was purchased in March by the town for that purpose, will be made for the public early in July. The building has been completely renovated, though still keeping the features of historical importance.

An old cannon, taken from the fort on Telegraph hill, has been placed at the entrance of the doorway. In the reading-room, formerly used by Mr. O'Reilly as his study, are the stained glass windows in which the poet took especial pride. It was in this room that he wrote the ode read at the dedication of the Pilgrims monument at Plymouth.

The library building dates back to 1649, when the settlers at Hull petitioned the Legislature to set aside the lot for a parsonage. The Rev. Samuel Veazie, an artist, was the occupant from 1753 to 1767. Susanna Rowson, an authoress and teacher, lived there for several years.

BALKAN PEACE STILL HELD UP BY WAR TALK

LONDON—The condition of affairs in the Balkans is as bad as it possibly could be short of an actual outbreak of hostilities. The peace party in both Bulgaria and Serbia has been overwhelmed by the war party, and the press in each case is clamoring for a rigid insistence on the demands of their respective governments.

Added to this, Bulgaria is engaged in an equally violent dispute with Greece and as Montenegro has also been drawn in on the side of Serbia the quarrel over spoils has extended to all the late allies. In Vienna the most pessimistic views are prevalent, but in London it is still believed that a way will be found out of the difficulty.

B. & A. BOND ISSUE AGAIN APPROVED

Massachusetts railroad commission today approved a bond issue of the Boston & Albany railroad for \$29,061.75 to supplement a former appropriation of \$145,733.45 for abolishing grade crossings in East Boston. This totals \$174,814.20 for this work.

HAMILTON HONORS DR. TAFT

UTICA, N. Y.—Former President Taft today received the honorary degree of doctor of civil laws at the one hundred and first commencement at Hamilton college.

BRITISH PUBLIC ASKED TO JOIN IN PEACE CENTENARY

Special Appeal Now Issued for Funds to Carry Out Plans of Anglo-American Program

LONDON—An official appeal has now been issued to the public for funds to carry out the program for the celebration of the 100 years' peace between the United Kingdom and the United States. Three main proposals are the memorial in Westminster abbey; the purchase and maintenance as a public museum of Sulgrave manor, Washington's birthplace; the foundation of a chair of Anglo-American history and the endowment of schools with prizes for annual essays on subjects connected with the celebrations.

BOSTON Y. W. C. A. TO SEND ENVOYS TO CONFERENCE

Five delegates from the Boston Young Women's Christian Association are to leave the city soon to attend the eastern city conference at Silver Bay on Lake George, New York, which extends from July 1 to 11. They are Miss Elizabeth Everett, Miss Burnett Taylor, Miss Verna Brown, Miss Winifred McLellan and Miss Mary Stewart.

The conference is to be held under the auspices of the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States.

WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN DESIRES VOTE

LONDON—The women's international congress at Budapest has put forward a strong demand for the vote.

Mrs. Catt has published a manifesto in the Pester Lloyd in which she declares that the most remarkable point about the movement is that it is supported and opposed on exactly the same grounds throughout the world, military instinct amongst men and the luxurious instinct amongst women constituting the chief types of opposition.

Countess Teleki summed up the arguments in favor as follows: It is injurious for society that sensible and capable human beings should pass the best years of life waiting for a bread winner. It is degrading that such a person should have no vote because she happens to be a woman, although the laws concern women as much as men.

The most notable point in the congress, the Monitor's Vienna correspond-

SEC. M'ADOO IN CONFERENCE ON BOSTON PORT JOB

Massachusetts Democratic Congressmen Obtain Audience With Treasury Official Regarding the Collectorship

ASK UNDERSTANDING

WASHINGTON—Ostensibly for the purpose of discussing patronage, especially with reference to the post of collector of the port of Boston, with the secretary of treasury, all the Democratic members of the Massachusetts delegation in the House conferred with Secretary McAdoo today in the secretary's office. The conference was arranged by a letter from Mr. McAdoo to Representative Peters who informed his colleagues. The Massachusetts men insist that they do not know what the meeting is for while at the treasury department word is given out that the conference was arranged at the request of the Massachusetts members.

Representatives Peters, Murray, Curley and Thacher returned to the Capitol today for the conference.

It appears that the conference is being held in an effort to secure more united and more satisfactory action with reference to the federal patronage to be apportioned to the Bay state. Three important posts have been declined by Massachusetts men after appointments had been made. Mr. Olney and Dr. Eliot both declined to be ambassador to Great Britain and Mr. Russell declined to be collector of the port of Boston.

Some of the representatives from districts outside of Boston are dissatisfied with the way the Boston members have handled appointments. They say the delegation ought to be able to get together on men who will accept appointment when tendered, and thus spare the administration embarrassment. One member from a country district today said he would welcome this opportunity for the whole state to have an understanding on the patronage question.

None would hazard an opinion today as to the possible candidates for the collectorship although John T. Burnett and Charles S. Hamlin have been freely mentioned.

HAND SAWS DELAY TARIFF HEARING

WASHINGTON—Discussion of the metal schedule consumed today's program of the Senate Democratic caucus on the tariff bill. A contest developed over the question of placing hand saws on the free list. Fifteen minutes for Senate amendments were approved.

The majority members of the Senate finance committee will meet tonight when the committee draft of the income tax and administrative features will be revised.

WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN DESIRES VOTE

ent declares, was the fact that the vote was evidently asked not so much for today as for the benefit of future generations.

The speakers constantly referred to the importance of caring for the young and the trend of the speeches was primarily in this direction.

Anna Shaw declared several times during the meetings that the only way in which all their various aims could be attained was through the possession of the vote, whilst Mme. Verone, a Paris advocate, denounced the evil effects of a double moral standard.

President of Senior Class Who Delivers Address of Welcome



MISS HELEN M. FAIR

ITALIAN BAKERS DIVIDED; SOME OUT, OTHERS RETURN

Under the new union agreement 200 striking Italian bakers returned to work today and 200 others meet at 193 Hanover street to discuss plans for picketing the shops throughout the North End. The demands of the union are a 60-hour week, a minimum wage of \$18 a week for first class bakers, \$14 for a second and \$12 for third class men with pay day every Saturday. They also include the placing of a union label on all bread and double pay for overtime.

Negotiations are under way to have more settlements with employers. The men now on strike intend to parade through the North, South and West Ends this afternoon.

The 400 bakers went out last Saturday by order of the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W., and most of them met with the former organization Sunday. Policemen from station 1 had to be called to eject 10 employees, who refused to leave the hall despite the requests of the strikers.

The meeting was addressed by Dominic Pichetti, general organizer of the A. F. of L.; J. J. Jacobs, president of the Bakers and Confectioners Union; T. J. Tracey, secretary, J. J. Dooley and N. S. Snyder of Salem, of the international executive board.

HARVARD SQ. STREET LINE IN CONTROVERSY

Holding a conference with George E. Wright, president of the Harvard Square Business Men's Association of Cambridge, John Nolan, a member of the association, Senator Harry N. Stearns and former Representative George L. Dow, Mayor Barry took up today the question of the establishment of a building line in Harvard square, an order for which is now before a special committee of the city council.

The point at issue was the building line in front of a store which Messrs. Stearns and Dow are erecting near the Harvard Cooperative Society building. They wish to place the front steps eight or nine feet nearer the curbstone than other buildings in the vicinity, with the exception of the cooperative society structure. They claim the right to build thus far on the ground that they own the property.

PRESIDENT CALLS ON CONGRESS FOR CURRENCY ACTION

COURT ASKS MORE LAWRENCE STRIKE FUND INFORMATION

Judge Braley of the Massachusetts supreme court today resubmitted to Winfield S. Slocum the suit brought by the attorney-general at the request of contributors to the fund for the relief of operatives in connection with the Lawrence strike against Joseph Bedard, William Yates, William Trautmann and others seeking to hold them liable for an alleged shortage of \$19,639.43.

The judge wants the master to ascertain just what proportion of the funds contributed for the relief of the strikers was mingled with money for other purposes, and to determine the responsibility of the trustees in such comingling of funds and for their failure to show the amounts contributed for charitable and other purposes. The master is also to find out just what operation of the funds is to be charged to each of the four defendants. The judge desires this information before entering a decree.

Mr. Wilson Appears Before Both Branches in Joint Session and Urges Immediate Legislation for Money Reform

AUDIENCE IS SMALL

Chief Executive Declares That With Business Set Free by Tariff Measure Tools to Work With Must Be Furnished

WASHINGTON—President Woodrow Wilson appeared before Congress today to reform the nation's currency system in the interest of the people. From the platform in the House chamber, usually occupied by Speaker Clark, the executive for the second time since he assumed office, addressed a joint session of both houses.

Today's proceedings were far from being as spectacular as when the President made his first speech. Then corridors and galleries were filled and every seat in the chamber was occupied. Today the galleries were comfortably filled, but there were by actual count 126 vacant seats on the floor. This was due, friends of the President asserted, not to lack of interest or respect, but because many of the members of the House have been excused to go to their homes.

It was 12:52 when Speaker Clark rapped sharply with his gavel and announced, as the senators and representatives rose to their feet:

"The President of the United States."

Headed by his escort of three members of each house the President passed rapidly to the speaker's rostrum.

There was no delay in the proceedings and almost before the members had settled comfortably back into their seats, the President had launched into his prepared address. He spoke slowly, enunciating every word carefully and emphasizing his points with deliberation and care.

It was 1:03 o'clock when the President ended his address, and as he bowed his farewell, he was greeted with warm accord. The applause started on the Democratic side but was joined in impartially by the Republicans. Two minutes after he departed, the Senate had fled out and the House had adjourned until tomorrow.

The administration currency bill will be introduced simultaneously late this week in both the Senate and House, it was announced today.

Chairman Glass of the House committee had planned to introduce the measure immediately after President Wilson finished delivering his address, but later reached an agreement with Senator Simmons of the Senate committee to postpone this action for several days.

The President said:

It is under the compulsion of what seems to me a clear and imperative duty that I have a second time this session sought the privilege of addressing you in person. I know, of course, that the heated season of the year is upon us, that work in these chambers and in the committee rooms is likely to become a burden as the season lengthens, and that every consideration of personal convenience and personal comfort, perhaps, in the cases of some of us, considerations of personal health even, dictate an early conclusion of the deliberations of the session; but there are occasions of public duty when these things which touch us privately seem very small; when the work to be done is so pressing and so fraught with big consequence that we know that we are not at liberty to weigh against it any point of personal sacrifice. We are

(Continued on page four, column one)

CONSERVATORY TO HOLD GRADUATION IN JORDAN HALL

Class day exercises of the New England Conservatory of Music were held this afternoon at Jordan hall, opening with the address of welcome by Miss Helen M. Fair of Saltzberg, Pa., president of the senior class. Miss Fair, on behalf of the graduating class, presents the conservatory with a sum of money to be used for the purchase of new books for the school library. Frank V. Russell is class historian, and the presentation of gifts is by Miss Claire Oakes.

A two-act play, an original comedy prepared by the class committee and given under the direction of Clayton D. Gilbert, head of the dramatic department, assisted by Theodore Kock, was presented in place of the usual class prophecy by members of the class. Music is to be furnished by the members of the senior class orchestra, and the exercises close with singing the class song, written by Miss Louise C. Rinehart.

The class day committee is as follows: Chairman, Margaret Gere, Northampton, Mass.; Clara E. Ingham, Brighton, Ia.; Margaret C. Wing, Waterville, Me.; Ruth L. Fitchett, Melrose, Mass.; Margaret A. Kent, S. Boston; Elizabeth C. Sise, W. Medford; Maurice M. Mathews, Berwick, Me.; Joseph G. Derrick, Springfield, Mass.

Chairman Committee Having Graduation at Conservatory in Charge



MISS MARGARET GERE

PUBLIC PRINTER FORD CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON—The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations:

Cornelius Ford of New Jersey, to be public printer.
John S. Hunter, receiver public moneys, Montgomery, Ala.
Wade H. Fowler, register land office, Douglas, Wyo.
Cato Glover, register land office, Montgomery, Ala.
E. A. Earhuff, postmaster, North St. Paul, Minn.

MAYOR ASKS FOR PARKMAN FUNDS

Mayor Fitzgerald sent an order to the city council today urging the passage of an order transferring \$52,000 from the Parkman fund for various improvements under the park and recreation department. Proposed appropriations are: For Horticultural building, \$30,000, for completing work on Orchard park improvements, \$10,000, for work on small parks and squares, \$10,000, for additional animals, fish and birds at the zoo and aquarium, and for a shelter for women and children, \$23,000.

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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

Morocco Presents Outlet to France

RICH MOROCCO FELT TO OFFER FRANCE OUTLET

Colonial Territory Expected to Be of Greatest Economic Importance and Casablanca's Growth Commands Attention

POSSIBILITIES SEEN

(Special to the Monitor)
BORDEAUX, France.—The value of colonies situated at no great distance from the mother country is far greater than that of those separated from it by a long sea crossing.

The far distant colonies are apt to be somewhat neglected and their growth handicapped, and the legislative measures passed for their benefit by the home government usually have a totally different result, when practically applied, from what was intended. The nearer colonies, on the other hand, enjoy many advantages.

Algeria, for instance, only two days distant from France, is to all intents and purposes a part of France, communication being in some cases easier and more direct than with some other parts of France itself. The commercial activity of this country is undoubted, and its economic value as an outlet for French industry makes it alone worth a large part of her colonies.

Morocco is geographically a continuation of this prosperous Algeria, and French efforts at colonization have for long been directed towards it, not without encountering difficulties and disappointments. In the country itself there has been much fighting, bidding fair at every moment to find an echo in Europe, and menace her famous balance of power. At last the situation has cleared and at the present moment seems to be fairly clearly defined.

France Is Occupying

The final treaties and arrangements although detrimental to some of France's African possessions, establish definite boundaries to her new territory, and by gradual degrees, and at the expense of men and money France is occupying this territory.

This, however, refers only to the provinces still in a constant state of rebellion. The greater part of Morocco is given up to trade and various commercial concerns, for, like every country newly opened to commercial enterprise, this colony has been invaded by the trader.

Immense tracts of land have been bought, but many are still to be had. An agricultural country and, above all, a country full of unexploited mines, Morocco holds out promises of enormous prosperity. The statistics for the external trade of this colony in 1912 have been published and are appended, and show the results of France's first tentative efforts at commerce in that country, and justify her claim to the first place in the colony's trade.

	Imports	Exports	Total
France	22,464,336	6,744,168	29,208,504
Germany	10,960,319	4,914,987	15,875,306
Spain	2,307,471	3,820,807	6,128,278
Belgium	1,513,625	1,857,679	3,371,304
Italy	981,953	7,288	989,241
Austria	361,565	3,285,347	3,646,912
Netherlands	225,846	9,793	235,639
Other countries	1,130,470	235,112	1,365,582
Totals	40,181,785	23,084,338	63,266,123

Foundations Being Laid

France and England stand at the head of this list, representing together more than six tenths of the total trade of Morocco. France is momentarily face to face, as in all new countries, with a regular commercial upheaval, with the installation of various industries which are only in process of being organized, but as yet are producing nothing. There

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE SQUARE—"Trip to Chinatown," 2:30, 8:10.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45.
PLYMOUTH—"The House Next Door," 8:10.
NEW YORK
CASINO—"The Purple Road."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELLIOTT—"Romance."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"All About."
CHICAGO
CORT—"H. B. Warner."
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."
GRAND—"The Fox Man of Oz."
STUDEBAKER—"Mlle. Modiste."

ARAB AWAKENED IS WAITING FOR GOAL AT WHICH TO AIM

Congress in Paris Will Draw Up Scheme of Reform and Will Arrange to Gain the Ear of Europe for Movement, Declares Tigrane Zaven in L'Humanite

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Recent events in Beyrouth have given proof of the fact that the immediate future of Asia Minor does not lie wholly either in the hands of Turkey or in those of the great powers. The awakening of the Arab is a fact which has to be admitted. It does not altogether date from yesterday, but the overthrow of the Turkish empire in Europe has done much to further the unrest which has made itself felt of late years throughout Syria, Mesopotamia and in Arabia. That this unrest is the outward sign of an organized movement is perhaps not generally known, and it is the account of the origin and aims of this movement which is given in a letter written from Constantinople by Tigrane Zaven to L'Humanite, and appearing in one of its recent issues.

The event of importance to the Arab mind at this juncture, states Tigrane Zaven, is the forthcoming Arab congress in Paris. At this congress the ambitions and the aims of the Arabs will be discussed, and a scheme of reform will be drawn up to which the Sublime Porte will be requested to accede. The congress will also have as its object the ventilation of the Arab cause in Europe, for the Arabs are conscious that effectual reform in their country can only be attained by enlisting the support and practical aid of the foreigner.

Arabs Are Waiting

It is on the outcome of this congress that the Arabs are waiting to decide on the plan of campaign which they will adopt. Leaving the present, to sketch the origin of the Arab movement, Zaven points to its genesis in the support which Great Britain sought from the Christian Arabs of Syria in the work of reorganizing Egypt.

The reform movement started by these few Arabs took at first a literary form, but gradually it assumed a political character and gained its present large proportions. It is administered by two committees, one with its headquarters at Beyrouth and the other in Cairo. The adherents of the movement are to be found in every class of the community.

For instance, England has the first place in the total commerce of the country, but in the great port of Casablanca, France, who has created the port and to whom it belongs, does twice as much business as England, and owns in that place alone half her total trade in the country.

The trade returns for the different countries are as follows:

	Imports	Exports	Total
France	22,464,336	6,744,168	29,208,504
Germany	10,960,319	4,914,987	15,875,306
Spain	2,307,471	3,820,807	6,128,278
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Other countries	1,130,470	235,112	1,365,582
Totals	40,181,785	23,084,338	63,266,123

Future for Casablanca

Casablanca is at present the only commercial port in Morocco, and in view of the results shown and its almost incredible growth, credit has been voted for its improvement, and for certain specific works necessary to a great port, which when completed will be enormous. Casablanca will with its ever increasing traffic become one of the greatest ports of the Mediterranean.

Bordeaux was one of the first towns to enter into commercial relations with Casablanca, and has contributed perhaps more than any other to its prosperity and many Bordeaux merchants have bought large tracts of land in the country. France's port already overcrowded, does not become less so in these circumstances, although Marseilles also affords direct access to the colony.

Morocco, as has been seen, will inevitably become in the future of the greatest economic importance. With its great agricultural and mining possibilities, it presents a fair field for new effort and exploitation.

France, awakening daily to increased activity, looking in all directions for fresh outlets for her industries, with Algeria included, as it were, in her boundaries; may now see this new possession, Morocco, one of her richest and most prosperous colonies.

Tendencies Threefold

The tendencies of the Arab movement under the Hamidian regime can be described as threefold: the one aspiring to annexation with Egypt; the other to union with the Lebanon; and the third to the formation of an Arab empire. At the advent of the Young Turks to power the Arabs of Syria leaned towards co-operation with the new force in Turkey in the formation of a modern state out of the debris of the old Ottoman empire. But the failure of the Young Turks brought disappointment to Arab aspirations, and dark days followed with the breaking out of the war in Tripoli, and the Balkan conflict.

The Muhammadan Arabs, however, awoke to their danger. They saw that Turkey was on the edge of a precipice, and they resolved that the Arab nation should not perish in her wake. To avert the disaster they called on the Christian Arabs, and at a conference, a contract was signed between them by which unity of purpose and action in the common cause was guaranteed.

The Christian Arabs, however, made a stipulation that they, as well as the Jews, and other non-Muhammadan sections of the population, should have equal rights with the purely Muhammadan Arabs, that they should take an equal part in the elections to the general council of the vilayets, and in the distribution of administrative posts.

When considered in the light of the preponderance of Muhammadans to the rest of the population, the extraordinary nature of the contract is perceived. To the question of why such an agreement should have been acceded to, the answer is given, "the complaint of a single Christian Arab would insure the intervention of Europe," and when it is further asked what guarantee there is that the terms of the contract shall be carried out by the Arabs who form the majority, the membership of the committee of reform in Beyrouth is pointed to, formed of 12 Muhammadans, 12 Christians and one Jew.

As to the suppression of this committee by the Turkish authorities, it is described by Zaven as the one thing needed to stimulate the reform movement throughout the country. It has secured the allegiance of the Arabs of Damascus, of Mesopotamia and of nearly every colony of Arabs in Europe and America. In Beyrouth itself the club, which until then had only boasted of a dozen members, has moved to a larger building and has more than quadrupled its membership.

MANY DIAMONDS SENT TO AMERICA

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—For the first five months of the present calendar year the exports of diamonds from Amsterdam to the United States approximated \$6,000,000, being perhaps the largest amount ever exported within such a small space of time. The reason for this great increase is to get as many diamonds as possible into the United States before the proposed tariff law, which, if passed, will raise the duty on diamonds from 10 to 20 per cent ad valorem, takes effect.

Should the passing of the law be delayed a few months longer, a year's business between Amsterdam and the United States will have been transacted in a little more than six months, in this line of goods. Speculators both here and in the United States are responsible for this heavy business. It is probable that the latter months of this year will show very little trade in diamonds between Holland and the United States.

SIR JOHN SIMON SEES LAND TASK BEFORE LIBERALS

English Party Facing Need of Raising Economic Level of Underpaid Labor as Whole

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, England.—A combined dinner was held at Oxford recently of the Russell, Palmerston, and Eighty clubs to inaugurate the Oxford University Liberal Club.

Sir John Simon, solicitor-general, was present and spoke on the achievements of the liberal government and on the land question, which his party propose to deal with in the near future. It ought to be the essence of the Liberal temper, he said, that it takes more interest in the future than in the past, and the very fact of advance was sure to provoke some resentment. But, if they lost and outpost at Newmarket and were repulsed in an attack on Altrincham, they must reply by an advance all along the line.

The condition of England, which was the central topic of 1840, had indeed greatly changed in the 70 years which had elapsed since that time. But could it be truly said that the condition of England, judged by the contrasts between the comforts of the rich and the anxieties of the poor, was less tragic or more tolerable than it was? If the standard of comfort among the poor had risen, so also had the level of expenditure and display among the rich.

It was still true, in spite of greatly improved administration, that hovels unfit for human habitation could not be closed as the law directed, because those who shelter in them have nowhere to go. They still lived under a system of tenure by which the owner of land could rent his tenant on what that tenant had made his premises worth, and under a system of rating which penalized an occupier in proportion as he expended capital and enterprise in increasing the value of his holding. One in every 40 of agricultural laborers emigrated from England last year, apart from migration to the towns. On national grounds they could not afford to wait, and the problems called for imagination and courage and bold action.

They had to bring liberal ideas to the task of raising the economic level of underpaid labor as a whole, and the time to set about that task had surely now arrived. By so doing they would no doubt here and there offend a half-hearted well-wisher. By so doing they would no doubt ask for sacrifices from those who could afford to make them. No doubt they would be exposed to ridicule on the one side and misrepresentation on the other, but by so doing they would have at any rate this satisfaction, that they would be able to show that the principles in which they believed were available today to solve the problems of tomorrow, not less certainly than they solved the problems of yesterday and the past.

COMMISSION SEES NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—During their stay in New South Wales members of the Empire Trade Commission paid a visit to Newcastle, the great coal mining center of the state, and one of its busiest ports.

The visitors were officially received by the mayor and councillors of Newcastle, and were taken a trip round the harbor to view the scheme of harbor improvements now being carried out. Afterwards a public reception and luncheon took place, the leading citizens attending.

In the course of the speeches that followed, H. C. Langwill, president of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, informed the commissioners that Newcastle was proud of having established a record output last year of 7,000,000 tons of coal. On last year's rate of production the coal resources of the Newcastle and Maitland districts would last for 700 years.

Newcastle was ambitious of becoming an exporting center, and also a great manufacturing district, and was, in fact, on the eve of being the latter. They had there coal, water, materials, labor, and everything else needed for manufacturers. Further, the district was unique in that it was honeycombed with railways running to the water.

The commissioners expressed themselves as much interested in what they saw of the district's resources.

ARTILLERY COMPANY CALLED OLDEST BRITISH REGIMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Honourable Artillery Company, which recently held its annual athletic sports and military tournament, is one of the most interesting regiments in the British army. In the first place it is the oldest regiment in the British army and almost certainly the oldest regiment anywhere.

While it is impossible to trace the regiment back to its first beginnings it certainly existed in 1087 in the reign of William I.—William Rufus. In 1537 Henry VIII. granted it a royal charter of incorporation under the title of the guild or fraternity of St. George. In those days the regiment existed "for the encouragement of the Science of Artillery, that is to wit, for Long-bowes, Cross-bowes and Handgonnes, etc." Its honorary colonel has always been the reigning King, or the prince of Wales, and with a very few other regiments it has the privilege of being allowed to march through the city with fixed bayonets.

Its drill ground, which is the size of an average county cricket ground, lies in the very busiest quarter of the city, and in Armory house, the battlemented building with the high iron gates which is the headquarters of the company, are many objects of great historical interest. The rolls of the company contain such famous names as Prince

Rupert, John Milton, Sir Christopher Wren and Samuel Pepys.

The H. A. C. is also interesting because of its almost international character. America and England, it may be said, have the regiment in common. It seems that among the early Pilgrims who crossed to America in the Mayflower was one Robert Keyne who, in 1638, founded at Boston, Mass., what is the oldest military association in America, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, U. S. A. When a delegation from the American company visited the parent company in London in July last an excursion was made to the birthplace of Keyne at Windsor.

Finally the company is notable for the high standard of efficiency both in its artillery and infantry sections, although, as a unit of the territorial army, it has not the same opportunities for practice as the regiments of the regular army. It may be noted, however, that in the marching and shooting competition held annually for the Daily Telegraph cup the company has been third once, second once, and first twice during the past four years. This cup is open to teams from both regular and territorial regiments in the London district and keen rivalry exists for pride of place.

During the recent Whitsuntide camp the "B" company of the regiment distinguished itself by winning the inter-company competition framed on the same lines as the Daily Telegraph cup.

VIENNA WAITERS LOSING TIPS BY YELLOW BILLS

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Aus.—Just a year ago the custom of using "yellow bills" was introduced in Vienna. The yellow bill cost something less than a farthing, which went to feed poor school children in the city, and this small contribution was asked from all visitors to the restaurants and hotels of the city.

The organizers of this form of charity say today that the institution has not been as successful as they hoped. They calculate that if every one who paid for a meal in a restaurant gave the sum of one half penny demanded, every indigent child in the city could get a dinner free. The idea is no doubt an excellent one, but the waiters have been opposers of the system from the first. They say that the farthing goes to the poor child at the expense of the poor waiter, and naturally do their best to prevent customers from getting into the habit of using the "yellow bill" instead of the usual white one.

In Austria-Hungary small copper coins are actually used and have not a mere nominal existence as in France and in Germany, where the smallest coin actually passed is the 5-pennig or 5-pennig piece. In Austria there are real hellers or tenths of a penny. It is usual to give these small coppers to the waiter, irrespective of his tip, and thus if the farthing finds its way into the poor box, the waiter is short to that extent at the end of the day.

SOUTH AFRICA IS TO DISCUSS NAVY

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN, S. Africa.—General Smuts, minister of defense, speaking in the House of Assembly on the question of South Africa's contribution to the imperial navy, said that he could not discuss the matter in the face of the declaration, made by General Botha, that a consultation would take place between the union and the imperial governments on the subject and that the result of the conference would afterwards be laid before the House. General Smuts, however, remarked that he was not very sanguine of any steps being taken in the immediate future.

ART EXHIBITION AT MUNICH

(Special to the Monitor)

MUNICH, Bavaria.—The prince regent, who was accompanied by the Princess Ludwig, recently opened at the crystal palace the eleventh international art exhibition. Among those present were members of the royal family, and diplomatic corps, and the representatives of the countries officially taking part in the exhibition. Apparently England is the principal country which takes no official part in the exhibition and is therefore represented only by a few exhibits instead of having a room for itself.

PATRIOTISM OF FREEMASONS IN ITALY DEFENDED

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—For some time the Freemasons of Italy have been made the subject of attack in the columns of the press. They are accused of a lack of patriotism, of being inimical to monarchical institutions, and of exercising deleterious influence in the ranks of the army.

In the Senate, recently, Senator Santini stated that several thousands of officers in the Italian army were Freemasons and that the vow they were compelled to take on joining the society was not in consonance with the vow of loyalty which they took on entering the army. It was also contrary to military discipline that officers should belong to any organization which had in its membership enemies of the monarchy such as Socialists and Republicans.

General Spingardi, the minister for war, in reply, said that the discipline in the army was perfect and that any breach of duty on the part of an officer would be dealt with rigorously. The minister added that it would evidently be preferable if officers did not belong to secret societies, but he only said this by way of counsel and not in any way arbitrarily.

The Freemasons have made indignant replies to the charges of lack of patriotism. They recall the fact that with the "Carbonaria" and the "Giovine Italia" and other secret societies, the Freemasons were foremost in promoting the establishment of the Italian monarchy.

MELBOURNE LINES BEING MORE USED

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—In the past five years the revenue from periodical tickets on the Melbourne suburban railway lines has increased as under:

First-class:	1908, £18,048,165; 1912, £24,281,124.
Second-class:	1908, £9,444,025; 1912, £12,311,140.
Workmen's weekly tickets:	1908, £4,072,837; 1912, £6,549,663.
In the same period ordinary single and return tickets, first and second-class, have increased from £37,100,590 to £50,826,021, and special and picnic tickets from £857,800 to £1,227,574.	

EDINBURGH RANKS FILLING

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—At a recent meeting of the City of Edinburgh Territorial Force Association it was reported that the strength of the territorial force was 193 officers and 4412 of other ranks, a total of 4605, representing an increase of 162 during the month of May.

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German Socialists Fight Army Bill

GATHERING MEN FOR AUSTRALIAN LANDS COMPLEX

Sir Rider Haggard Says in New South Wales That Great Britain Has No Overabundant Rural Population Now to Spare

TOWN FOLK DESIRABLE

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—In a speech at Wagga, N. S. W., Sir Rider Haggard, one of the members of the dominion commission, discussed the problem of populating Australia. There had sprung up in the dependencies of the crown, he said, an idea that in Great Britain there was an unlimited number of folk who if only some one would pay their passage money, would go to a distant part of the empire. He felt bound to say to them that there was not an unlimited quantity of rural material in England or Great Britain on which they could draw. The land at home had already been much depleted of its rural population. There did not remain any enormous surplus that could be exported either to Australia or elsewhere.

Further, could they expect the home government to be sufficiently unselfish to assist actively in the depletion of its stores of rural population? He thought they would find that it was not. Then they might say: Your argument leads to the conclusion that there is no population that can be sent. He was not of that opinion.

Then they might say: Oh, we don't want your city folk. He asked them to think a little more. Many of the people in the English cities had come in their youth from the English land, and they frequently had young children, and he submitted that young children would, if brought to another country, be placed again upon the land, and soon grow up into useful citizens. Much evidence had been laid before the commission to the effect that very often those children who had been born perhaps in towns made the most useful colonists, and, moreover, did not by any means wish to stay in the towns. If they wanted to get English population they must go to the towns.

He would add this: If they wanted population they must pay for it. They must take up this question as an earnest proposition of the state, and there was no doubt that the state would have to put its hand into its pocket very deeply. No one could be more convinced than he of their urgent and overwhelming need of people, and in his judgment it was worth any sacrifice they could make to get into their great country a considerable Anglo-Saxon population, and that as soon as they could.

APPLES ARE SOLD BY GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—T. A. Cohan, the agent-general for New South Wales, states that a consignment of 100 cases of apples, grown on the government's experimental farm at Bathurst, a noted apple-producing center in that state, reached London in excellent condition and made prices slightly in advance of earlier prevailing rates, the highest price reached being 12s 6d per case.

For general condition, packing and grading, the consignment was one of the best that has reached London from any of the state government farms. On these government farms, which are established in various parts of New South Wales, attention is given to every branch of the rural industries, and young men are trained in the practice and science of up-to-date farming.

MEDAL PRESENTED TO ADMIRAL PEARY

(Special to the Monitor)
BERNE, Switzerland.—The Geneva Geographical Society honored Rear Admiral Peary recently by presenting him with the Arthur de Laprade gold medal. The ceremony, which took place in the Athenaeum, was attended by about 200 persons.

Professor Pittard, president of the Geneva Geographical Society, handed the medal to Rear Admiral Peary, who in thanking the society for the honor done him said that he valued the medal more than any other honor which he had received, since Arthur de la Clapade had been a friend of his for many years. Admiral Peary then delivered a short lecture on the discovery of the pole.

AUSTRALIAN ANTHEM SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A prize of 5 guineas has been offered by the proprietors of the Weekly Times for a set of three six-line verses, with a refrain of four lines, suitable as a national anthem for Australia, which has none as yet. Music will be set to the verses by Mrs. F. Petersen, wife of Professor Petersen of the University Conservatorium of Music, and the ode will be published in the Weekly Times Annual for 1913.

ANCIENT IRELAND REVIVED IN GAELIC LEAGUE ACTIVITIES

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland.—In connection with the revival of the Irish language, art, literature, poetry, music, step dancing, games and much besides, which are promoted by the Gaelic League, feiseanna or meetings are held throughout the year in all parts of Ireland, at which there are competitions in these various subjects. These meetings are helping to break down the barriers, political and social, which have divided people in Ireland. A common platform is found on which all can unite in the endeavor to bring back what was beautiful in the old Gaelic conversation. The industrial side is not neglected. Every Gaelic leaguer is a supporter of home manufacture. At the recent feis held recently at Kilkenny there are said to have been 12,000 people present. There were 2000 entries for the various competitions. Hurley is an old Gaelic game, and on this occasion a match was played between Kilkenny and a team from a neighboring village. A concert was given at which Gaelic-Irish songs were sung to the accompaniment of the Irish harp, which harmonizes so wonderfully with the voice in this beautiful music. The player of the harp wore a dress of Irish fifteenth century design, its graceful form making a very

picturesque effect. Irish war pipes were played also in the open throughout the afternoon.

It may be imagined what entertainments of this kind are doing to brighten country life. As the Dowager Countess of Desart has said, whoever has stood, as she has done, at such a gathering, where some five or six thousand men, women and children come together year after year in friendly rivalry to compete for prizes in reciting, singing, violin playing, dancing, lace making, wood carving, sewing, baking, and even washing, and has spent, as she has, nearly 12 hours among the crowd, hearing nothing but good-humored talk, laughter and applause, could not but wish it, as she does, God-speed.

A very successful musical festival, in connection with the same movement, has been held in Dublin, numerous competitions for prizes being offered for the best rendering of certain pieces by violin and pianoforte players, string and brass bands, quartets, solo, duet and choir singing, Irish fiddles and Irish pipes. The results were very interesting, in the amount of talent and training disclosed. The entries were large for most of the competitions. A prize winners' concert was held at the end of the week of music.

MOSLEM EDUCATION PLAN PUT TO GOVERNMENTS IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)
BOMBAY, India.—The Hon. H. Sharp, joint secretary to the government of India, has issued a communication to the education secretaries of the various governments, in which he deals with the much discussed question of Moslem education in India.

One of the chief obstacles in the way of Muhammadan education, Mr. Sharp declares, is the language difficulty. Urdu is regarded as the lingua franca among them, and some knowledge of Arabic and Persian is often required. When one or more of these languages is to be studied in addition to a Prakrit vernacular the Muhammadan pupil is handicapped. There are also difficulties of a religious nature. Some study of the Koran is often insisted on before secular education is commenced, and the regular school career is thus started later than in the case of other communities.

Proposals Detailed

Mr. Sharp, however, considers that there is reason to think that the preservation of the religions, languages, and traditions of Islam can be attained by further modifications of the curricula and text-books to suit their needs, and he puts forward the following general proposals: (1) The encouragement of Maktabas to adopt a secular course which will appeal to Muhammadans. (2) Facilities for teaching Urdu. (3) Framing of special text-books. (4) The provision of Muhammadan teachers where practicable. (5) The provision of a separate inspecting agency for Muhammadans.

In regard to secondary education, after remarking that the numbers of those who receive it are still far below a satisfactory proportion of the population, Mr. Sharp goes on to point out that the reasons which have retarded the spread of secondary education among the Muhammadans are, poverty of the community, the linguistic difficulty, the demand for religious instruction, and the want of educational institutions. As a remedy Mr. Sharp puts forward the following propositions: (1) The improvement of existing institutions. (2) The establishment of separate Muhammadan institutions. (3) The maintenance of hostels for Muhammadans, under private management, with religious teaching. (4) The appointment of a reasonable number of Muhammadans to the committees of government institutions. (5) The provision of Muhammadan teachers and instructors.

PEACE DELEGATES ARE ENTERTAINED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON.—As already reported by cable, the mayor of Westminster, Ald. H. Lyon Thomson, entertained the delegates to the peace conference recently at luncheon at the Royal Automobile Club. All the delegates, with the exception of Dr. Daneff, who had been recalled to Sofia, were present, and there was a distinguished company of public men interested in the Balkan states.

The chairman, after proposing the loyal toasts, drank to the visitors in the famous Westminster loving cup, giving as his toast "Prosperity to the City and Members of Westminster and the trade there of, not forgetting John Pickering and Joan, his wife." He subsequently explained that the loving cup was presented in the year of the Armada to the burgesses of the City of Westminster by Maurice Pickering, the keeper of the gatehouse prison, and Joan, his wife, and that it had on it the inscription:

The giver to his brother wisheth peace,
With peace he wisheth brother's love on earth.

With love to seal, I as a pledge am given
A standing bowl to be used in mirth.
Proceeding the chairman said it seemed to him that the passing round of the loving cup was an appropriate ceremony, at a gathering where they were met to celebrate the conclusion of peace. It was a proud thing for Westminster to reflect that the treaty of peace had been signed in the historic palace of St. James in their ancient city of Westminster, and he trusted that hereafter it would be known as the Peace of Westminster.

YOUNG TREES FOR CAMBERWELL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—In spite of the efforts of the mayor of Camberwell to save the 30 trees which gave such welcome shade to the Camberwell New road, it has been decided by the Camberwell borough council that, owing to the increase of traffic along the road, the old trees must go. The council have, however, instructed the works committee to plant young trees in place of the old.

NAUEN TALKS BY WIRELESS PHONE

(Special to the Monitor)
LEIPZIG, Germany.—Not far from Berlin is the little town of Nauen, famous through Germany for its experimental station of wireless telegraphy and telephony. Owing to the invention of new machines, this station has been able to send messages by wireless telephony quite perfectly to a distance of 600-700 km.

Newspaper articles, which were read aloud in Nauen, were received at several stations. At the station of the Technical Museum of Vienna, for instance, they were heard quite distinctly, and some of the stations even noticed that the person who read the articles aloud did so in a louder voice than was necessary. It is expected that by the use of still stronger machines the time will come when it will be possible to telephone across the Atlantic. The distance from Berlin to Vienna is about 500 km., or about a tenth of the distance from Paris to New York.

JEAN CHRISTOPHE WINS GRAND PRIX

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The grand prix de literature has been awarded by the French Academy to Romain Rolland's great work "Jean Christophe." The first volumes of the 10 which comprise the work deal with the life of Beethoven as a young man, and the remaining volumes with the culture and genius of France as viewed by the author.

WOMAN IS POULTRY CELEBRITY

(Special to the Monitor)
GLOUCESTER, Eng.—One of the largest poultry farms in England is the property of Miss N. Edwards, the owner of Coaley, in Gloucestershire. This lady, who is a great authority on all matters connected with poultry farming, sends birds to every quarter of the globe. The farm possesses 32 incubators, with an egg capacity of 3000.

DR. LUCACS LOSES LIBEL CASE AND GIVES UP OFFICE

Court Holds That Attack Upon Hungarian Premier Is Partly Proved and Frees Defendant

(Special to the Monitor)
BUDAPEST, Hungary.—As already stated in Monitor cable despatches, Zoltan Desy, formerly an under secretary of state, who publicly accused Dr. Lucacs, the Hungarian premier, some months ago of being "the greatest Panamist in Europe" has been acquitted of the charge of libel. As a consequence of this the cabinet has tendered its resignation to the crown.

M. Desy in the statement complained of charged the premier with having taken advantage of his position to sell to the state, at an enormous profit, some of his private property, and also with having obtained large sums of money, for party purposes, from the Hungarian bank in consideration of his giving it a government contract.

At the first trial where the court was obviously under the control of the government, the court refused to admit the evidence in justification, and M. Desy was found guilty. Prominent opposition leaders, however, like Count Apponyi and Count Andrássy took up M. Desy's accusation and made it their own, with the result that the court of second instance quashed the first trial, on the ground of legal irregularities, and ordered a second trial with the result already stated.

The premier's personal honor was cleared, inasmuch as the evidence went to show that he had obtained no personal advantages from the sale of his property. The court, however, held that a minister should not accept money for any purpose from undertakings in contract with the state, and that the defendant must be regarded as having proved one of his points and therefore to be entitled to a verdict of acquittal.

The verdict has been received with very general satisfaction in Budapest where the Lucacs-Tisza regime has never been popular.

BRITISH TRADE GAINS ONE FOURTH IN FIVE YEARS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Board of trade statistics show that during 1912 the value of the nation's imports was £744,640,631 and the value of the exports £487,223,439. In 1911 the value of the imports was £680,157,527 and the value of the exports £454,119,298, while in 1910 the value of imports and exports was £678,257,024 and £430,384,772 respectively.

In 1910 exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £103,761,045; in 1911 the value was £102,759,134; while last year the value was £111,737,691.

Since 1908 the value of British imports has increased 25 per cent, or by £152,000,000 and during the same period exports have increased by £110,000,000 or almost 30 per cent. Imports from foreign countries have increased by £94,000,000 and exports by £60,000,000. As regards the colonies, exports to Great Britain have increased by £58,000,000 while exports from the home country to the colonies show an increase of £51,000,000.

ANATOLE FRANCE AT ZOLA BANQUET

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—Anatole France delivered a speech at the Emile Zola Society which was received with great applause by the large attendance. After paying a tribute to Zola, the champion of justice, to Mme. Zola and to those who by their presence that evening showed their faithfulness to the ideals for which the society stood, M. France said that the enemies of justice and truth were always easy to recognize. They were always the sowers of panic, the disorganizers, the sowers of discord, the agents who provoked to agitation, the traitors of patriotism, always ready to slay with a holy sword.

"Citizens," continued the great writer, "it is for you to defend peace and liberty, the rights of the people, the patrimony of our country, the conquest of the whole human race. For public safety and the safeguard of civilization do not look to governments of reaction, but to all scientific and moral forces of our great and generous democracy."

M. Loyson, the organizer of the banquet, apologized on behalf of several people who were unable to be present, among them being several officers in the army, who had requested that their names should not be mentioned.

PRUSSIAN ELECTION RESULTS

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—In the Prussian elections the Conservatives have lost five seats. Free Conservatives have lost seven, the Conservative Independents have gained one, the Poles have lost two, the National Liberals have won eight, the Progressive Peoples party has gained one, and the Social Democrats four.

GEN. CHANG HEARD IN COMMONS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—About 50 M.P.s were addressed at the House of Commons by General Chang, a distinguished Chinese soldier, on the evils of opium smoking in his country.

TURN OF CURRENT ELECTIONS MAY DECIDE DANISH REFORM

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—The elections to the Folketing or the Danish lower House, which are taking place at the close of the period of three years during which the House can sit, are of exceptional importance, since on their result depends the fate of the government constitution bill. This bill aims at the reconstruction of the electoral system which favors most unduly a small class of landed proprietors.

A Danish correspondent writing to the Morning Post gives the history of the constitution reform scheme and the attitude of the parties with regard to it. He states that:—

"The struggle over the constitution bill brought in last autumn by the Berntsen cabinet has now resulted in a fierce electoral campaign. The original plan of proposing the reform of the constitution piecemeal, first altering the composition of the Folketing and of the electoral college which chose the members of that body, and then later on tackling the problem of the Landsting, was dropped by M. Berntsen, the premier, who preferred to take the question of the upper House in hand without delay. According to the bill now before the country, the franchise, as regards the Folketing, will be extended to women, and the electoral age limit reduced from 30 to 25 years. The number of members of the Folketing is to be increased from 114 to 132."

"The two existing electoral classes for the Landsting, one composed of the higher taxed electors, the other of the general body of voters, is to be done away with, as well as the right of the King to nominate 12 of the 66 members of the Upper House as life peers. The various town and parish councils, the latter of which have hitherto been outside the range of politics, have now to select the various electors, who in their turn choose the members for the three electoral districts into which Denmark is to be divided for this purpose, the system of proportional representation thereby coming into force. The 34 members of the Landsting then select 12

TIMES OF INDIA OBJECTS TO CHINA BEING HARASSED

(Special to the Monitor)
BOMBAY, India.—In a leading article dealing with the question of the recognition of China, the Times of India declares that the official attitude towards the recognition of the republic, as defined by Mr. Acland, is much to be preferred to the course proposed by J. D. Reed.

There is something, continues the Bombay journal, of the huckstering spirit in the idea that we should use the lever of recognition in order to extract from the new government a treaty regarding the status of Tibet. As soon as formal authoritative confirmation of treaty and customary rights is received, the republic will be recognized, and the other matters under discussion will follow the normal diplomatic course. The new government have troubles enough without being forced into a premature agreement concerning Tibet.

Going on to speak on the question of Chinese finance, the Times of India declares that it would be far better for China to have nothing to do with foreign loans, for in the condition of the country such loans can only mean a measure of foreign financial control. This, however, it declares to be impossible, giving as a reason that the treasury is empty and that heavy obligations have to be met.

GLASGOW RECEIVES SEVERAL CURIOS

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland.—During the month of April the following gifts were made to the Glasgow Corporation museums and art galleries: Woman's hat of plaited palm fiber from Lagos, Southern Nigeria, Africa; fan of colored grass from the province of Orissa, India; early Victorian valentines; sword stick with Andrea Ferrera blade; oil painting of old sailing ship; two seals and flag of the burgh of Govan, now incorporated in the City of Glasgow; seal of the burgh of Partick; knot, partly in summer plumage, from Anskerry, Orkney; and a specimen of the Scottish linnet.

The loans were: Four Victorian Irish pewter measures, and cup and saucer of Rockingham ware; muniment chest of carved oak of date 1684, lent by the Masonic Lodge St. John; 45 Japanese and Chinese ivory carvings and 16 lacquered stands.

The purchases during the month were: collections of specimens illustrating the gun flint industry of Brandon, Suffolk; tankard of pewter, Glasgow make; and a water-color drawing of the paddle steamer Albion, of date 1844.

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NEW ARMY COST IN GERMANY IS PROVING PROBLEM

Social Democrats Are Opposed to Bill and Determined to Place Obstacles in the Way

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The budget committee of the Reichstag had an unusually busy week considering the proposals for raising funds for the extra expenditures necessitated by the army bill.

The secretary for finance declared on behalf of the imperial government that he was willing to hear all parties, but it was desired that matters should be settled as speedily as possible.

A Center member expressed on behalf of his party that small incomes should be entirely exempt and declared that the wish of the government to treat the large incomes with leniency was an abnormal proceeding and altogether unacceptable.

The Social Democrats, while their principles cause them to reject the army bill in toto, insist that should the bourgeois parties decide to accept it, a clear view of the amount of new taxation must be obtained by the Reichstag. The Social Democrats make no secret of their intention to place as many obstacles as possible in the path of the Conservatives and Center parties who, with the assistance of the Radicals and Liberals, may carry the bill, but who will be in the minority regarding the ways and means of meeting the expenditure.

The real finance reform aimed at by the powerful Socialist party comprises the extension of the legacy duties and the levying of an imperial tax upon mobile and immobile property. The latter form of taxation is opposed by the united governments and the former equally strenuously opposed by the Conservatives and Center, so that the outlook is beset with difficulties.

In the budget committee of the Reichstag recently the proposal of the Social Democrats was carried that the members of reigning German families, past and present, should be included among the tax payers, and it was agreed that the federal council should decide who should give the declaration of the princes' fortune and their proportionate liability.

It is now as good as assured that the levy will only commence with capital of 30,000 marks, and then with 1 per cent. Four days will elapse before the budget committee meets again. During the interim, however, discussions of a confidential nature will take place.

BELGIAN DEFENSE BILL NOW PASSED

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed the army reform bill by which general service takes the place of recruitment of only one son per family. According to the provisions of the new bill, the effective forces in time of peace will be 55,000 men, and in time of war 340,000 men—180,000 for the field army and 160,000 reserved for the defense of strong places on the coast and the frontier. The bill also provides for the formation of a recruiting reserve force formed from the annual contingent and for the organization of reserve cadres. The bill was passed by 104 votes against 62, four deputies refraining from voting.

ITALY FORBIDS VIVISECTION

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy.—The bill brought forward by Signor Giolitti providing for the better protection of animals has been passed by the Italian Chamber. It recognizes the agents of societies for the protection of animals and forbids vivisection by any one not holding special licenses from the ministries of the interior and education. The speech delivered by Signor Luzzatti in support of his bill was extremely eloquent. The Premier, Signor Giolitti, who also spoke to the bill, promised that it should be strictly enforced. The bill has only to receive the royal assent to become law, since it passed the senate in 1911.

RADIUM FOUND IN RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—It is announced in a telegram from St. Petersburg that radium has been found in Pershburg. The discovery is much commented on, being the first to be made in Russia.

SUMMER CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for a vacation may be supplied with the Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city. Send notice to

Circulation Department
THE MONITOR
BOSTON
MASS.

Brookline Grade Schools End Year

(Continued from page one)

M. Manning, Edith M. Casey, Joseph P. McArdle, John T. Caulfield, Daniel J. McInerney, Catherine R. Connelly, Catherine A. Meehan, Thomas J. Conway, Thomas F. Mulvey, Catherine L. Devery, Richard E. O'Day, Anna G. Dolan, Frederic Owens, Christine J. Duggan, John F. Phillips, Florence J. Edgar, Lillian M. Rappell, John J. Fahey, Stephen F. Rutledge, Alice L. Fox, Joseph J. Sheehan, George L. Gettings, Annie E. Shields, Margaret A. Harris, Violet Stevens, Lucy A. Halloran, Nora M. Sullivan, John F. Hennessy, Margaret E. Tonra, Margaret R. A. Hillen, Michael E. Tonra, Charles E. Lacy, John M. West.

Commencement exercises will be held tomorrow at the Lawrence school, graduating a class of 39; Heath school, with a class of 22, and at the Pierce school.

Lynn's Graduations

LYNN, Mass.—Graduation exercises of the Lynn public schools are now well under way and by the end of the week many pupils will be eagerly awaiting admittance in the fall to high school or college courses although many will have already entered upon business careers.

Diplomas will be presented tonight to the 88 graduates of the Classical high school by Mayor George H. Newhall.

Arnold S. Potter, who stands first in scholarship in the class, will deliver the valedictory address. The senior class gift to the school will be presented by Miss Rachael MacLean who won the Lucy Allen medal this year for declamations.

Lawrence Walker will deliver the class ode and the class history will be given by Miss Edith I. Coombs, who has been assistant editor of the Gazette.

Harvard scholarships have been won by Joseph Atwood and Arnold Potter of the Classical high and Miss Pearl Hood of the Outlook Club's Radcliffe College scholarship. The honor pupils, or Faunce scholars, are, besides the three already mentioned, Miss Hope Hood, Miss Blanche Goodman, Miss Dorothy Sampson, Miss Lillian Tinkham, Miss Lila Whitten and Miss Isabel Turnbull.

Sixty-nine pupils of the Cobbet grammar school, 36 girls and 33 boys, will receive certificates of admittance to high school at the exercises to be held Wednesday night. The valedictory will be delivered by Chester Phillips and Helen Cole at the head of the class will bear the banner upon which is inscribed "Perseverance Conquers All."

Honor pupils at the Cobbet are: Helen Cole, Sarah G. Geibner, Mary McLeod, Ralph Leach, Frank A. Balch, Wallace T. Adams, Gilda Valeri and Chester Phillips.

From the Pickering school 40 pupils will graduate this year, the largest class on record. Eight of these pupils have completed the nine year elementary course in eight years: Grace Tarbox, Ruth Piper, Herbert Batchelder, Christine Quinn, Mildred Ahlquist, Jennie Wright, Carroll French and Kenneth Coombs. Four who have not been absent or tardy during the past year are Clyde Eastman, Esther Brown, Grace Saunders, Kathryn French.

Nearly 70 will graduate from the Ingalls school, Freda Libby having been selected to bear the banner. The pupils who have won the highest rank in scholarship are Gladys Jenkins, Ruth Magnuson and Joseph Franklin.

Among the 54 graduates of the Lewis school are seven pupils who have a perfect record for the year. They are: Joseph A. Andrew, Frank O. Chandler, Julius Deininger, Leon A. Dowling, Frances J. McGivern, Lewis Day and Delores W. Hunting.

Attendance records are won by Harry S. Stiles, who has been absent but once in his school career. Alice I. Cornish has never been tardy and has a perfect attendance record for three years past. Marion D. Flannagan and Ella M. Hooper have also been perfect in attendance throughout the past year.

SAUGUS SCHOOL GRADUATES 23

SAUGUS, Mass.—Saugus high school will graduate 23 students at the commencement exercises to be held tomorrow night. Following are names of graduates: Classical course—Walter Dunbar Blossom, Marguerite Cecilia Burns, Irving Elmer Campbell, Vernon Wynne Evans, Mildred Frances Everson, Annie Margaret Flynn, Selma Koehler, Mabel Mildred MacLeod, Helena Penny, Ida Bray Walkey.

Latin scientific course—Dorothy Florence Cochrane, Harold William Crowell, Edward Harrington Davis, Marian Adela Evans, Isabel Forsythe Foss, Ralph Martin Kellogg, Grace Olivia Milbery, Robert Barrett Otley, Frances Mae Pratt, Raymond John Sweeney, English course, Benjamin Quint Belong, Ernest Edwin Harrison and Arthur Bryant Sheldon.

LINE EXTENDED TO NORTH STATION

Today the Boston Elevated Railway Company will extend the Allston-Beacon street, via Boylston street, subway line that now terminates at Park street station, to the North station both week days and Sundays.

This will give direct connection between Beacon and Boylston streets and other Back Bay points with the North station without transfer.

In rush hours the interval between cars will be 7½ minutes at other hours 15.

SUNDAY BASEBALL LEGALIZED

Editorial View of Connecticut's New Departure Finds a Contrast with the Famous Old Blue Laws

THERE is Sunday baseball in Connecticut. There may have been for some time past, but not by permission of the law. The difference is that it is now in no peril of the officer of the law, open, free; free in more than one sense inasmuch as there can be no pay to see the game; reputable, unrestricted. If the game has been played in the state, the outside world has not known it, perhaps because of the survival of the early developed policy that there should be no outside talk of internal affairs. The policy of the state, as described by one historian, was formerly "to avoid notoriety and public attitudes; to secure privileges without attracting needless notice; to act as intensely and vigorously as possible when action seemed necessary and promising; but to say as little as possible."

Connecticut may have been acting "vigorously and intensely" on the diamond Sundays, but she has sustained her reputed reticence. She has been "saying as little as possible," very successfully. Even now that the law has been changed and the game legalized, there continues the absence of discussion. None of the Connecticut editors, so far as observed, have devoted their Monday deliverances to the games they attended. The advertising columns carry no announcement of the next Sunday game, possibly in part because there are no gate receipts. It has not yet been made a feature of the publicity of the New England lines that they run through Sunday ball country. But the fact is that the game has claimed Connecticut for early conquest and the government has capitulated.

Sunday baseball in Connecticut—powerful in contrast to the reputation of the state. Was not this the home of the blue laws? The query presented to a well informed and state proud Connecticut citizen would be certain to cause a breach of the ancient rule of reticence; instead of saying as little as possible, he would say as much as would be listened to on the delusions about Connecticut. The blue laws, he would insist, were the companion of the wooden nutmeg, and both the product of fancy or at best an enormous exaggeration of the truth. He points to the pages of history to show you that the laws of curfew were not Connecticut's but New Haven's affair and that they were not an actual body of law that deserved the name.

Historians have discussed at length the title of these rules of conduct and there remains the unsettled issue whether they were so named because of the tint of the paper on which a certain compilation of them was printed or was descriptive of their character. They are the peculiar inheritance of the New Haven group, one of the three that were joined in the course of time to make the state of Connecticut. The first law of this settlement was the law of Moses and provision was made for the amplification of this ancient code by enactment and by court decisions as to propriety. Not to go into the depths of a favorite theme of the historical writers, there is here the finest illustration of the freedom of the early courts to regulate their judgments as to what were offenses.

BUSINESS STREET IN HURON, S. D.



HURON, S. D.—City of about 7000 inhabitants, located in James river valley. Division point on Chicago & Northwestern railroad, on main line from Chicago to Black hills and has excellent railway facilities. It is understood that work will soon be started on a new freight depot and passenger station, at an approximate cost of \$175,000. This will greatly aid in handling regular traffic, which has outgrown accommodations.

During last year cluster lights were placed in two principal business streets, adding greatly to city's appearance. Handsome federal building is in process of erection. Nearly all religious denominations represented and there is an excellent public school system. Huron is home of state fair and is known throughout the state as the "Fair City."

MILITIA OFFICERS PLEASSED WITH INSTRUCTION GAINED AT WEST BARNSTABLE CAMP

While some of the militia officers who have just returned from their four day course of instruction at West Barnstable under the regular army officers detailed as instructors and inspectors, are of the opinion that the course they took in the various classes was too vigorous and that the work should have been confined to more instruction and fewer long walks, the majority declare the school to have been the most successful since the school was established some years ago.

Although they admit the work has been hard, they declared it has given them a slight taste of the work done by the men they command in the maneuvers and that hereafter more consideration will be shown by the officers to the men.

The United States army officers who

and determine what were proper penalties according to their view of the needs of the community and of the person under examination, for the law was in good part the discipline of the individual. The strict observance of the sabbath was a prime object of the local regulation. It is familiar that it was rigid and extreme. Thus the contrast is supplied to so wide a variance as legalized ball games on the first day of the week.

Conclusion that the amendment of the laws of the state to permit healthful sport, free from money making, denotes a decline in the standards of New England is quite possible. It marks a certain progress, and there is the fullest opportunity for difference as to whether it is fortunate progress or a concession that should not be made. The great fact seems to be that there is recognition in law of a use of the day that has come to be commonly approved. To that extent the law is doing what the early regulations, the blue laws, did. It is reflecting the sentiment, the wishes, and, let us believe, the wise conclusions, of the time in which they are written.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

SEASON'S GREETING

Now when the brow is wet with dew,
Men ask: "....."
And we answer: "Yes, to want it hotter,
One would have to be a Hottentotter."

EXPERT ADVICE

College Graduate—Now that my college days are over, which had I better take up as a career, baseball or authorship?
Professor—Well, there is this to be considered: If you go into baseball and later on wish to make a change you can then take up authorship, but if you go into authorship it is not likely that you could ever get back into baseball.

Whether or not the new tariff bill, if it shall become a law, will have an important bearing on imports, is the really important question.

FORESIGHTED

In thrifty ways he is instilled,
And prudent, altogether,
Is he who has his coal bins filled
In the torrid summer weather.

DISTINGUISHED

"They tell me that Whoppington is a self-made young man."
"Yes, he is. While other boys were in college, he picked up his knowledge of baseball, boxing, tennis, rowing and golf right in his own village."

WHO CAN SAY?

The pitcher and catcher, folks will call
"The battery," but why so,
Since the men at the bat they give the ball
Its battering, don't you know?

PRESIDENT SAYS PEOPLE SHOULD RULE CURRENCY

(Continued from page four)

control or control must be in the hands. The Aldrich central bank scheme looked to control by the banks and was vigorously attacked by the leaders of the Democratic party, which ever since the beginning of the Bryan leadership has demanded control by the government.

Under the administration bill the president becomes a very much more powerful official than ever before. No statute thus far, it is said, has ever conferred upon him such power as would be conferred by this bill. Through a reserve board, appointed by himself, he would control the issue of treasury notes, would remove bank officials, close banks and install receivers, establish and regulate the rate of discount for the country at large, and suspend, at his discretion, all reserve requirements.

In other words, the President would have absolute authority over all banks and would be able to say whether they should continue in business or go into receiverships.

Secretary Bryan as the leader of the radicals of the Democratic party has always claimed that the people can trust their President in a larger way than they can trust the banks. Just how much truth there is in that proposition would of course be quickly established, once the new bill should become the law of the land. The idea is not new, but heretofore it has been discussed in an academic sort of way; now it is to be practically applied to the financial business of the country.

It is pointed out in numerous places that this bill will not only make the presidency a much greater prize than ever before, but will make it distinctly a financial prize, and thus offer the banks a stronger inducement than they ever have had to go into politics to control it. Publicity laws and corrupt-practice legislation are obstacles in the way of such control, but they are said to be by no means insurmountable. Whether this will actually happen nobody knows, but that the unprecedented centralization of power in the administration bill will have far reaching political effects, is not seriously questioned. What form these effects will take remains to be seen. They may affect the tenure of office of the President, or they may bring about radical legislation controlling the processes of nomination and election.

President Wilson has taken account of opposition to the bill, inside and outside of Congress, and says he believes legislation will be possible at this session. His plans are being laid accordingly. He has been advised that this probably will mean that the session will run pretty late into the fall, and may possibly adjourn only a week or two ahead of the regular session, to begin in December; but he doesn't mind that, and he hopes Congress will not mind it, considering the importance of the subject, and the need that there is to have something done as quickly as possible.

Lobby Investigation

The investigations of the Senate lobby committee continued last week to be very interesting, as they have been from the beginning. They have shown that a lot of people, chiefly those interested in sugar, have been spending money with prodigality, some of them in support of a sugar tariff, and some of them in opposition to it.

They have maintained large and expensive quarters in this city, and in some cases have paid their chief representative \$1000 a month. Other expenditures were incurred, but nobody has intimated that out of this situation there at any time has arisen any wrong doing.

President Wilson himself, in discussing the lobby with some of his newspaper callers during the past week, said that he had not expected from the beginning to uncover anything criminal. But he did want to rid the capital of what had come to be a great nuisance, both to the executive and the legislative branches of the government. It seems likely that the President will be successful in this respect, beyond which the investigation does not promise much.

SENATOR OWEN SEES BANKERS ON CURRENCY REFORM

NEW YORK—Senator Robert L. Owen, who as chairman of the Senate committee on banks and currency has charge of the new currency bill in his branch of Congress, was in conference at the Waldorf all day Sunday with 11 of the 15 members of the American Bankers Association's currency commission.

Senator Owen returned to Washington last night, but the bankers expect to continue their conference today.

At the conference Senator Owen set forth the administration's attitude and promised the bankers that every objection and recommendation they have made will be fully considered. He repeated this assurance in an interview between sessions, but added that although the bill could be regarded as tentative and that many minor changes might be made he believed it would go through Congress substantially as revised on Thursday by its framers.

He said the bill would not be introduced by himself in the Senate and Representative Glass in the House until the last of next week.

The Modern Mermaid

Knows that critical eyes are upon her as she rises from the foam. Her bathing suit must be just as perfect in line and cut as her ball gown, and is just as dependent for ease and grace on the Corset beneath it. If it is

Warner's Rust-Proof

not only is the corset light, supple and resilient, but its bones will never break—no matter how far she swims—and that the whole Atlantic full of salt water can never rust it.

Guaranteed to tub as perfectly as your undermuslins.

A Pair, 1.00 to 8.00

Our Corset Guarantee

We Guarantee Without Any Restrictions the Satisfactory Service of Every Corset We Sell—the Length of Time That a Corset Should Wear Being Left Entirely to the Wearer's Judgment.

Fourth Floor—Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company

RATE DECISION HELPS BOSTON SAYS EXPERT

George W. R. Harriman Holds This Port Is Placed in Proper Position by Commerce Board—He Gives His Reasons

MR. IVES COMMENTS

Boston's position as a port resulting from the recent decision of the interstate commerce commission refusing to allow import rates from Boston to the West to be any lower than from New York is beset with unusual obstacles, according to David O. Ives, transportation expert of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. On the other hand, George W. R. Harriman, a Boston engineer, says that Boston is placed in its proper relationship by the commission's decision and should now assert itself for reasonable rates based on supreme court standards.

Speaking of the commission's action, Mr. Ives says: "This original report, as amended by the supplemental report, states in essence that the rates by the standard all-rail lines from Boston must not be less than the rates from New York to the same western points. The lines through Canada, however, are allowed to charge what are known as 'differential,' or lower all-rail rates to the West.

"Practically all of Boston's import traffic for the West now moves by the standard lines and arrangements for handling it are such that an attempt to divert it to the Canadian lines would probably result in diverting it to other ports instead.

"This may be easily explained by stating that this traffic is solicited in Europe by the hundreds of agents of the American Express Company, while the Canadian lines have their own forces soliciting shipments via Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal.

"It might not unreasonably be supposed that New York, having the advantage of several hundred miles of deep water-front, and a population of many millions within a very small radius, and of being the great metropolis of the United States, might well be expected to put up with the disadvantages which are their natural complement; but railroad competition has wiped out the disadvantages, for while the cost to the railroads of handling all this high-class merchandise in Boston is only about 20 cents a ton, in New York it is over \$2 a ton because the railroads absorb in their freight rate \$1.60 a ton drayage as well as all the other expenses above referred to.

"If the opinion of the commission is carried out through a reduction in the rate from New York, it may not result in great injury to Boston.

"The tremendous natural advantage Boston has in low cost of transfer from ship to cars and shorter distance to Europe is lost by the willingness of the railroads to incur any cost at New York to neutralize it."

"The claim that Boston loses by reason of the decision of the interstate commerce commission on the import rate case is fallacious," says Mr. Harriman.

"The fact that Boston is set right in this matter, and having been set right, it is up to the business organizations of this city to seek the remedy they desire through the rules for the conduct

of the transportation business as laid down in the interstate commerce act, and affirmed by the decisions of the supreme court, and not expect relief through favor, sympathy or specious argument.

"Disastrous consequences cannot be wrought to Boston through adherence to the fundamental principles upon which transportation is based, nor can New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia successfully maintain an advantage over Boston through any scheme of flat differentials. The only differentials which hold are those which are the result of geographic conditions and physical operations.

"Specific clauses of the interstate commerce law furnished us with guides for procedure: 'a rate must be just and reasonable,' 'the shipper may name the routes over which his freight is to travel.' 'It is time to give up trying to frustrate Boston's commercial supremacy through processes of discriminatory privileges and to get down to the bed rock principles of what the regulatory laws of this country mean.

"Let us emblazon our invitation to foreigners to do business with a cut of a comprehensive plan which will appeal to the eye, of what our harbor is to be together with an analysis of the low costs of moving freight through Boston. Which, by the way, will be an appeal to the intellect through the pocketbook. Then Boston need have no fear as to its future prosperity or the development of its port.

"The slogan that is going to help build up our port is 'Sail to Boston,' and not 'Sail from Boston.' If there is any trouble at all with Boston, it is because too much of its cash, too much of its sturdy young men, and too few of its critics have 'sailed from Boston.'"

WAR TALK IS RIDICULED BY JAPANESE ENVOY

NEW YORK—Kato Okazaki, member of Parliament for the district of Gifu, near Tokyo, and chairman of the Japanese Baseball Association, arrived Sunday on the Cunard liner Carmania to ascertain the feeling of the eastern states of this country toward Japan for the Japanese foreign office. Mr. Okazaki, who speaks English fluently, said that he was in London when he received a cable message from Marquis Katsura, premier of Japan, instructing him to go to New York.

"We know the feeling in the West," said Mr. Okazaki, "and know that the attitude of the western people is against us. We do not ask for citizenship, as we are aware that the United States supreme court bars the Japanese on account of race. Our people only desire the right to lease land in California.

"All this talk of war," Mr. Okazaki continued, "is absurd. In the first place, there is no reason for it, and in the second place, where would Japan get the money? The Japanese newspapers which have been fomenting the war scare are journals of a sensational type, which do not count with the nation at large. There are yellow journals in every country today which do not count, but they do a lot of harm. The Japanese government has nothing against the government of the United States, and I believe that the feeling of the government of this country and the American people at large is friendly toward Japan."

COURT RULES ON LEGACY

Judge Grant of the probate court holds that the legacy of \$15,000 to Emma Parker Punchard, contained in the will of Harvey D. Parker, the hotel man, is to be distributed under the residuary provisions of article 13 of the will.

BAY STATE NEWS

WAKEFIELD

Finding statistics applicable to the situation, the Wakefield Improvement Association has decided to wage the campaign against the bill board through channels of public sentiment and to that end will endeavor to persuade property owners not to lease their fences, lands or buildings for advertising purposes. The association will also take up with the local assessors the question of taxing bill board properties on a valuation which will include the revenue from the advertising.

Members of the Ladies Aid society of the Methodist church will give an entertainment in the Montrose chapel this evening, for the benefit of the local society.

REVERE

The Revere High School Alumni Association has elected: President, Leo M. Murray; vice-president, Eugene Hudson; secretary, Miss Florence J. Larkin; treasurer, William W. Finlay; executive committee, Edward Wallace, Miss Florence E. Kennon, Miss Esther Dalrymple, Mrs. Gladys Hamilton, Sumner J. Waldron, Willard Haynes, Miss Mary F. Tully, Frank A. Farrell, being one member from each class since the school was established.

READING

Ten day and class day exercises of the graduating class of the Reading high school will be held tomorrow afternoon, on the school lawn and in the school hall. Sunday morning the graduates attended the morning service of the Congregational church and heard the baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. D. A. Newton.

Enterprise Rebekah lodge will give a special entertainment for the children, tomorrow night.

QUINCY

An adjourned meeting of the city council will be held this evening.

Mayor Eugene R. Stone, with President John L. Hamilton and Chairman William J. Teasdale of the transportation committee of the Board of Trade, will hold a conference with General Passenger Agent Smith of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad in relation to restoring the train leaving Boston for this city and stations between here and Campello at 12:05 a. m., which has been discontinued.

WINTHROP

The selectmen will give a hearing this evening to all parties interested in the petition of the Point Shirley street railway for permission to extend its tracks in a portion of Point Shirley.

Granville O. Avery has been appointed local agent for the department of fish and game. He is also agent for the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

ARLINGTON

The 24 women of the Francis Gould Woman's Relief corps, No. 43, who represented army nurses in the Arlington pageant, will give an entertainment this evening at 8 o'clock in Grand Army hall.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED

Four Boston residents were drowned yesterday. Herbert Kazanosian and Dick van Bagdigan of 65 Bartlett street, Charlestown, in Wright's pond, Middlesex Fells, while bathing; John F. Leahy of 47 Tremont street, Charlestown, in Pearl lake, Wrentham, while boating; and Marcel Goumiski of 1495 Hyde Park avenue, Hyde Park, in the Neponset river, where he went out of his depth while bathing.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

TRIED RECIPES

TRIPE ALLUMIDO

SOAK tripe 10 or 15 minutes in hot water and vinegar. In a stewpan place one large tablespoon butter and two tablespoons olive oil. Cut tripe in small strips and brown in mixture. Chop a kernel of garlic fine; add a little parsley, onion, celery, one handful dry mushrooms soaked in a little water, a small piece carrot, one cup hot tomatoes, salt, pepper and a pinch of cloves. Cook all one hour and when nearly done add one handful cheese.

VEAL WITH GINGER ROOT

Buy 15 cents' worth of a cheap cut of veal, cut it in small pieces and dip each piece in flour. Fry one sliced onion, add veal and fry until brown. Then add pepper and salt and a small piece of ginger root. Cover with water and stew until done, adding water as needed. The meat will be delicious and the gravy fine.

PLAIN STEAK ROAST

Get a good plain steak, cut medium thick. Chop one large onion fine. Spread out the steak and salt, pepper and flour it good. Then put in the onions and roll it tight. Close the ends with skewers to keep the juice in. Spread grease on the outside, bake one hour, and serve hot.

BEEF RISsoles

Chop cold roast beef and season with salt, pepper and tomato catsup or a little prepared mustard. Make some plain pastry, roll very thin, and cut into pieces four inches square. In each place some of the prepared beef. Fold one edge of the paste over like a turnover; drop in hot fat and fry as doughnuts to a very light brown. The paste should be rolled very thin. A delicious breakfast dish.—San Francisco Call.

SCOTCH EGGS

Cook six eggs for 20 minutes in water just below the boiling point, let stand in cold water for 10 minutes, then strip off the shells. Put one half-cup of stale bread crumbs and one half-cup of milk in a saucepan and stir and cook to a smooth paste, remove from the fire, add one cup of finely chopped ham, one half-teaspoon of mustard, one quarter-teaspoon of salt and a few grains of cayenne, then add one raw egg and beat thoroughly. Cover the eggs with this mixture, fry in deep hot fat and drain well before serving.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

LACE WILL REIGN IN NEW MODES

Advance information for dressmakers

THE question of laces will be unusually interesting to the dressmaker this fall, as Paris has introduced some advance styles which will appear here in the autumn, and which will call for the employment of a great deal of lace.

It is not always the entirely new which is of the most importance in fashions, and to the dressmaker it is of moment always to know what styles will make it possible to use materials which the customer has on hand, and in the case of anything so costly as lace it is especially advisable. There is no doubt that lace will play an extremely important part in the coming season, for it will appear not only as a trimming, but allow will be used as a fabric in many of the dresses and evening models, and the dressmaker can be assured of using almost any style and any amount of lace.

The indispensable guide to the purchase of lace will be the manner of its use, and as this will be specified in three styles, to make a broad statement, it will be quite possible to purchase far enough ahead to insure choice of pattern and quality, and also to buy in sufficient quantity to make a profit, says the New York Press.

The first style to be noted is the tunic or dressy coat effect, which is formed by using a deep lace flouncing in straight, rather full style from the shoulders well down over the hips, and either loose or belted and in decollete or high neck. Black is used over white and white over black, and the favorite laces are filet, venise, chantilly, Bohemian, Spanish or the combination designs. Those with a fancy picot or distinctly scalloped edge are favored.

The second style is the dress foundation of mulline, charmeuse or whatever is desired, with an entire overdress made of lace flounces. Various widths are used, from 20 inches forming the entire skirt in two rows, and draped to form the fichu and sleeves, to four or five inches with panier or tunic draperies of all-over to match. Chantilly, shadow, Bohemian, net top or Paraguay laces are first favorites, and white is best thought of for these styles.

The third class of model is the tailored or demi-tailored, in which the heavy laces are used as coats and other trimming. Already many of the most exclusive Parisian houses are making fall models in this class; for example, a navy-blue charmeuse calling costume with draped skirt in high-waisted style has a blouse of cream shadow lace with ruffles of baby Irish and touches of scarlet and emerald in the lining, while a coat of heavy handmade biche lace is trimmed with bands of skunk an inch wide.

Lace blouses will be pre-eminent as the dressy costume waist, and so far it seems as if the favorite laces will be light weight in these dainty models. Gold lace blouses are very chic, and it must be borne in mind that when "blouse" is spoken of it means the blouse made into the dress design in all high-class models. The three-piece dress is the strongest feature in high-class

SUCCESS IN CANNING FRUITS

Prize-winning woman tells of her methods

IN THE canning of fruit, to insure perfect sterilization, the fruit and all utensils used must be kept at a boiling temperature until the fruit is properly sealed. When the fruit is cooked in the jars and properly sterilized practically all of the air will be driven out of the jar by the steam. Upon cooling, this steam is condensed, a vacuum is thus formed inside the jar, and this draws down the glass top against the rubber ring and seals the jar automatically. Be sure that the edge of the glass cover that rests on the rubber has no nicks in the edge, as in this case it will not seal properly.

Choose a jar of strong glass, with wide mouth and straight sides. The kind having solid tops, either of glass with wire spring or of lacquered tin with a clamp fitting over the top, is the most satisfactory.

Never pour boiling water over a glass jar, but plunge it quickly into hot water deep enough to cover it, and let it remain there long enough to sterilize.

The fruit for canning must be fresh, sound and just ripe, or a little under-ripe. Use a silver knife for paring pears and peaches. To peel peaches quickly place a few in a wire basket, immerse in boiling water for two or three minutes, then plunge the basket into cold water for a moment, then peel. Cut in halves and remove the stones. Two or three stones in a jar improve the flavor. Pack the jars with fruit and when full fill to the top with hot syrup to prevent discoloring. Wash all large fruits before paring. Soft pears, like the Bartlett, may be cooked in jars, but hard pears and quinces must be cooked in water first before the sugar is added.

When ready to work put the rubbers and the glass covers in a dish of hot water on the stove to sterilize. Lacquered tin covers need only to be dipped into boiling water before being placed on the jar.

Prepare the syrup and then stand it on the back of the stove to keep warm while the fruit is being prepared. Put the raw fruit into the jars as tightly as is possible without crushing it. In the case of berries knock the jar gently several times on the table to pack fruit. Then stand it in a dish of warm water,

ready-made garments, and it has its counterpart in the dressy lace blouse in the custom toilette.

One might go on to the very marked use of all-over lace for negligees, house gowns, etc., and also cite the use of lace ruffles, bands and motifs in all possible effects. Lace is to be the most fashionable of the fall trimmings, and the safest styles to buy will be shadow, Bohemian, biche, heavy filet, torchon or cluny, combination styles, chantilly and net top. Irish will be best in the baby designs.

LITTLE TASKS OF NEGLECTED

When grouped, they seem insurmountable

HAVE you ever thought how the phrase "the nothings that make up life" applies to housekeeping? I don't mean only in the repetition of daily small duties. Those we take for granted, writes Marion Harland. It becomes a habit to accept the routine of things that must be done over and over again. We condense the outline of our actions somewhat as Mr. Podsnap in "Our Mutual Friend" did his, when his world was comprised in "getting up at 8, shaving close at a quarter past, breakfasting at 9, going to the city at 10, coming home at half past 5, and dining at 7."

The little things to which I have reference just now are not an essential part of any one function of our living, but rather accompany and encumber them all. For they are the trifles which accumulate all about us and that we see on every side and never get fully rid of. Each one of us has her special store in addition to the general set which are to be found in every home. Consider the latter first. To begin with is generally the stack of magazines that we are always meaning to do something with. They are all about the house. We have made a beginning perhaps of sorting them and putting them together. Some one would be glad to have these say vaguely, and so refrain from dumping them into the wastebasket or the furnace. But we don't pick them all out and tie them in a bundle or pack them in a box and write a card to the Salvation Army to come and get them or look up in the corner the name of some one hungering for reading matter and ship them off to where they will be of some good. Just one of the little things we put off doing!

Then there are the magazines we mean to have bound one of these days. Perhaps they are a technical publication which will be of value for reference. "Don't give those away!" we order when there is talk of bestowing part of the accumulation of some one who would care for them. "I may need them in my business some day and I have saved them to be bound." But because it is a little thing to collect the scattered numbers and take them to the binders we let day after day slip by without doing it.

In the same class are the books that

about two inches deep, and pour the hot syrup very slowly over the fruit. Fill the jar just to the brim. Leave the cover loose till the fruit is cooked in order to allow the steam to escape and to prevent the jar from cracking. If jars with tin tops are used, having a removable clamp over the top, this clamp may be left on, as it acts as a valve and allows steam to escape. Place the jars in a pan or wash boiler, on a false bottom of wire netting or of slats. Then pour warm water of the same temperature as the jars in the boiler until it reaches the shoulder of the jars; cover the boiler tightly and bring the water to the boiling point. Allow fruit to cook until it begins to rise from the bottom of the jar, the length of time depending on the kind and ripeness of the fruit.

When the fruit has boiled sufficiently the covers must be tightened before the jars are taken from the hot water. Then lift the jar and place it on a dry board away from any drafts in order to prevent cracking. When the jars are cold turn them upside down and on their sides, changing the position several times in order to allow the juice to penetrate all the fruit evenly. In a few days examine the jars. If the fruit is still near the top of the jar it is keeping, but if it is down at the bottom open the jar and use.

To make the syrup for canning add four cups of boiling water to six cups of granulated sugar. This amount will fill about four quart jars of raspberries or other closely packed fruit, or three quart jars of halved pears, peaches or cherries, or two quart jars of large whole fruit, such as large plums.

Heat the sugar and water slowly and allow it to boil gently without stirring for five or seven minutes, skimming all black scum from the top. Do not allow the syrup to boil hard or do not stir it after the sugar is dissolved.

Now here is where the simplicity of my method comes in: with only a few exceptions I use the same strength of syrup for all fruits. The amount of syrup added to each jar adjusts itself according to whether the fruit packs closely or loosely in the jar. It so happens that the sweeter fruits, such as berries, can be packed very closely and will require only about a cupful of syrup to the quart, while the acid fruits, which are large and pack loosely, require from one and a half to two cups of syrup to the quart.

My fruits canned by this method have won several first prizes at fairs.—Country Gentleman.

COLORED COAT

The coat of colored jersey cloth has taken the place of the sweater for outdoor wear, says the New York Press. It is made loose, with a belt of the material, envelope pockets and wide turnover cuffs that are stitched at the edge.

DRYING DEVICE FOR CLOTHING

A BANGOR, Me., reader of the Monitor writes: "I found it very difficult to make room for the large number of children's dresses, waists, etc., while drying after being laundered. As a solution of the problem I procured a round stick of hard wood, six feet long and one inch in diameter, which, strongly fastened to cleats, I secured to the ceiling, so that it hung about a foot below it. On this, by using ordinary coat hangers, I can hang 25 or more dresses and other articles which it is desirable should be kept in proper shape while drying, at the same time using very little of the valuable kitchen space. It also serves very nicely for drying heavy flannels and the like in winter."

SAVE OLD COAT

If you are getting a new raincoat do not throw away the old one, but rip it up, wash the pieces and fashion into a kitchen apron, sleeve protectors, cases for sponges or in other ways, says the Spokane Chronicle. A strip set under flower pots on a window sill or table will be a protection against dampness.

SIMPLER THE HAIR THE BETTER

Choice of ornaments, however, almost unlimited

THE simpler the fashion of dressing the hair, and, of course, the simpler the better, the more careful must one be in the choice and placing of hair ornaments. Much depends on selecting combs and pins of the right size and shape as well as of the proper coloring. In light hair, amber hair ornaments or the so-called demi-amber so smart today, are most pleasing, but in these cases must be given to the details of shape and size, says a New York Press contributor.

Some of the demi-amber pins have the heads embossed in the Etruscan gold in filigree or other design—an exceedingly rich combination. Some of the pins have tiny jewels set in among the filigree in a bewitching manner. These are especially handsome for evening wear. Other hairpins and ornaments of the demi-amber have the artistic designs wrought out in the dull gold, the patterns studded here and there with tiny rhinestones or colored stones.

Side combs of the demi-amber, whether for keeping in place the stray lock of the growing girl or for grown-ups, are often studded, not too garishly, with the rhinestones, or outlined with a tiny thread of gold.

MUCH MALINE ON SUMMER HATS

This material now made waterproof

TULLE and flowers are the favored trimmings for the hats to be worn at garden parties and other social functions during the next two or three months. By the term "tulle" is meant the sheer net often known in London and this country as "maline." The best grades of this material are now made waterproof by a patented process. Fashion seldom gives any heed to claims of a practical nature, but the fact that maline is serviceable and can be worn at the seashore with impunity may have weight with many women, says the Washington Herald.

There are innumerable ways of draping the maline hats, but one of the most popular is displayed on a leghorn hat with the brim softened by a plaited frill of the maline and stiff, erect plaitings of the maline surrounding the crown. A mound of feathers may rise from the side or the back, or one large rose may be placed at one side of the center. On other hats the crown is a unlined maline, with the brim faced by the same sheer material. Still other hats are entirely composed of maline, with loops attached in aeroplane style or in albatross bows on the crown.

One fetching bonnet of white maline has a crown covered with the plain maline and the side and brim shirred, a little embroidered net edging softening the upper brim. A wreath of pink ribbon, twisted with delicately shaded pink roses, twines its way around the base of the crown and falls in long streamers from the back of the hat where the brim is turned up.

The maline hats have counterparts developed in lace, the shadow and Chantilly laces being used for this purpose. White, beige or cream colored lace is used most effectively on the picturesque pike, Gainsborough and shepherdess shapes, and the wreath of flowers adds a delightful touch of color. A charming pike bonnet, which in shape is reminiscent of the Quaker headgear of a generation ago, is developed in shadow lace. Crossing the brim from side to side is a drape of Saxe blue moire ribbon caught to the brim on either side by a large bluish pink rose. The stems of the roses, thorns and all are twisted into a wreath around the crown, forming an original bit of decoration which is very effective. Stems, by the way, have not been overlooked by the designers of millinery this season, and these little touches of red and green have been worked into the

FLOWERED COATS AND TUNICS

Dolly Varden modes in many fabrics

IN THE annals of 1913 Dolly Varden will have a front rank. Flowered printings in quaint old-time forms and colorings are liked in all sorts of fabrics, but cotton voiles in this style are the leading mode. Combinations of plain and patterned stuffs are the rule, and the combinations are effected in so many and various ways that they allow great opportunity for that display of personality in dress which, when well done, is so attractive. Flowered coats and tunics with plain skirts and sleeves are perhaps the most successful, but gowns all of printed stuff with plain accessories are often equally pretty, writes Fannie Field from New York.

Early in the spring the liking for tulle edged hat brims, and tulle crowns topped those of velvet, satin or straw were chronicled. Now full double ruffles, such as are worn at the neck, circle crowns of straw or, latest of all, are worn in crownless fashion, a halo of filmy tulle that frames the face bewitchingly. All colorings are used for these hats, black, gray, white and purple—the last the favorite—usually with a deep pink rose or two nestled in the tulle or rising, aigrette fashion, above the halo. Ribbon trimmings have not fallen off a whit in popularity for more general wear, for the tulle trimmings are pretty only when fresh and must therefore be

worn only in daintiest fashion. Long streamers hanging down the back with little nosegays or single flowers tacked to them are quaint and girlish in effect, while ribbon frills worn halo fashion are not unknown, but are not as becoming as the more airy concoctions.

Frills that stand up, after the fashion



ions that prevailed in Elizabethan times are popular, but the latest thing is the Medici collar made of thinnest lace or tulle, wired to stand up well, and without a trace of fulness, or any ruffle accompaniments whatever.

In fact the most exclusive styles just now run to extreme simplicity. Waists of fussy gowns are mere wisps of tulle or chiffon or shadow lace drawn over the shoulders in fishu fashion, the sleeves in one with the bodice. This latter fashion prevails quite as extensively as last year, though many models have the sleeve set in plainly at the shoulder line, especially in the tailored shirts of washable silks that are at once so smart and comfortable.

Girdles grow wider and sashes more important adjuncts of the gown as the season advances. In fact half the smart bodies are principally girdle, with just enough lace or net or chiffon cloth to piece out the upper covering.

With waist so filmy and with shirts of transparent cotton voile made plain except for the front frills, as leading favorites, the fit and trimmings of the lingerie beneath becomes increasingly important. Princess slips are an essential feature of every well turned out woman's outfit, and are capable of making or marring the effect of thin summer gowns according to their shape and finish. For the lines and quality of the underwear make all the difference in the effect of the costume worn over it. After being out for some time torchon and Cluny laces are used again. French and German "Val" and shadow laces are also popular.

The accompanying design is by the McCall Company, New York.

HAIRPIN CASE

A hairpin case of linen made in envelope or pocket shape is a little traveling accessory that can be quickly made and will be found very convenient, says the New Orleans Picayune.

A small piece of either blue or pink linen should be used. Fold up end of a strip of linen about five inches and buttonhole the two thicknesses of the linen together. Fold the other piece of linen over the pocket as a flap and buttonhole the edge.

Divide the envelope into sections by rows of feather-stitching. This little linen hairpin envelope can be readily laundered when soiled.

The initials of the owner should be embroidered on the flap of the envelope with white mercerized cotton, which should also be used for the scalloping.

TO FOLD SKIRTS

Fasten the waistband and pin the middle of the back to the center of the front. Then lay the skirt out flat on a table, and with two pieces of tissue paper as foundations, roll the skirt over and over toward the front, first from the right side of the skirt, then from the left, so forming two rolls that lie parallel to each other. If the garment has to be folded crosswise to admit of its being packed in a suitcase or trunk, place a wad of tissue paper or newspaper underneath the crease. Skirts so packed take very little room and show no traces of traveling in small compass.—Kansas City Star.

TO TEST A DIAMOND

Place in a glass of water. An imitation diamond will blend with the water and become almost invisible, while a real diamond will be distinctly visible, shining out brightly in the water. Dry and clean the stone, and on the flat side put a drop of water. On the real diamond the water will hold its globular form, and can be led around with a pin point. The drop placed on an imitation diamond will spread. Examine the stone under a magnifying glass. The facets of a false gem are even and regular, on a genuine stone they are of various sizes. Louisville Herald.

NAILS AID PLANTS

All kinds of house plants soon exhaust the soil in which they stand and grow for months, and when other fertilizers are used the iron is apt to be overlooked. Place a few rusty nails in the earth about the plants. Simply press the nails down among the roots and the moisture will soon dissolve the iron to a certain extent, and it will be carried to the plant through the roots, says the Minneapolis Journal.

A lot of old nails mixed with the earth in making a flower bed will assist greatly in producing a wealth of bright foliage, as well as more brilliant colors in the flowers.

NEW POTATOES

Small, young potatoes are especially desirable to use in this way. Scrape potatoes of uniform size and boil. When partly done add three sprigs of fresh mint. When the potatoes are done put them in a vegetable dish and pour over them some melted butter. Garnish with sprigs of mint. Potatoes cooked in this way are especially nice to serve with lamb.—Woman's World.

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Professor Taft Rapidly Becoming Seasoned New Haven Citizen

PHI BETA KAPPA HAS 19 MEN IN WILLIAMS SENIORS

President Garfield in Baccalaureate Tells Class of Value of Motive of Service in Work

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Eleven seniors of Williams College have been chosen by the Phi Beta Kappa Society in the final elections by that organization from the class of 1913. The members picked earlier in the year bring the total number of Phi Beta Kappa men in the graduating class to 19. The newly-elected members are: William B. Clarkson of Brooklyn, Charles Randall Hart of Buffalo, Frank Sampson Kelley of Chatham, N. J.; Warren Post Kortright of Huntington, N. Y.; Richard Vaughn Lewis, Jr., of Irvington, N. Y.; John Richardson Miller of Loomister, Dwight Copley Pitcher of Utica, N. Y.; Schuyler Pratt of Tacoma, Wash.; Emil Robert Stein, Jr., of North Adams, Arthur Lessner Swift, Jr., of New York city, and Edward Richmond Ware of New York city.

Governments and institutions, social systems and men in the mass are advanced to higher planes and happier circumstances through the influence of men actuated by the desire of service, declared President Harry Augustus Garfield in his baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class Sunday in Thompson memorial chapel.

The service included special music by the college choir under the direction of the organist, Sumner Salter.

For the first time in many years no new buildings have been added to the campus during the year.

The alumni dinner will be held Wednesday.

MAYFLOWER CLUB HOLDS MEETING

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Connecticut Society of Mayflower Descendants held its seventeenth annual meeting at the Hartford Golf Club Saturday afternoon. Herbert Randall of this city presided. A reception was held from 1 to 1:30.

A business meeting followed, at which these officers were elected: Governor, Herbert Randall, Hartford; deputy governor, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Hartford; secretary, Miss Addie S. Arnold, West Hartford; treasurer, Gilbert S. Raymond, Norwich; and historian, Edwin A. Hill, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Edward J. Pearson of Hartford, the retiring secretary, read her report. The membership of the Connecticut society is now 216. Dr. Edwin Allston Hill, historian, read his report.

Dinner, at which 60 covers were laid, was followed by addresses by Percy C. Eggleston of New London, Rev. Dr. Harriman of Windsor, Dr. Hill, the historian, Judge Marvin of Hartford and Rev. Dr. George M. Stone, also of Hartford.

INVADING FORCE IS REPULSED IN R. I. MANEUVERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island was yesterday supposedly invaded by a hostile force which had proceeded south by rail to the villages of Stillwater and Georgiaville, where its further progress was checked by the demolition of the railroad and bridges.

Such was the problem which troop B sought to solve on the Smithfield reservation, after having marched from the armory on Cranston street, reporting at 10 o'clock in the morning to Capt. J. J. Richards. Upon the arrival of the troop at the reservation the horses were watered and fed, and the men ate dinner. It was at 2 o'clock that the command divided itself into two forces, one known as the "Blues" and the other as the "Reds."

BOWDOIN HEARS BACCALAUREATE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The exercises of the one hundred and eighth commencement at Bowdoin College began yesterday afternoon, when President William De Witt Hyde delivered the baccalaureate sermon at the First Parish Congregational church.

"Our present national administration is giving the country the finest example of simple and sincere speech supported by consistent and persistent action that we have seen in any department of public service since the military campaigns of General Grant," said President Hyde.

TAYLOR SYSTEM PROTESTED

WASHINGTON—A petition from the employees of the Watertown (Mass.) arsenal, protesting against the Taylor system of shop management, has been presented to the secretary of war by Representative Deitrick. The petition, bearing the signatures of 349 out of 373 hands in the arsenal, asks that the practice of holding a stop watch on employees be immediately discontinued.

FIRE DOES \$15,000 DAMAGE

BROCKTON, Mass.—Fire entailing damage of probably \$15,000, much of which was due to water, was discovered early Sunday in the building of C. S. Pierce, 278 Montello street, the fire being discovered by the night watchman at about the same time that patrolman P. Joseph Mason sounded an alarm.

WHERE PROF. TAFT PLANS TO RESIDE



Joseph Whittlesey home on Prospect street, New Haven

N. E. MEMBERS OF FRIENDS SOCIETY ARE GATHERING

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Members of the Society of Friends all over New England are gathering in this city today for the opening of the two hundred and fifty-third annual session of the yearly meeting which opens tonight at the Moses Brown school.

The sessions, which last through next Sunday, or First day, will begin tonight at 7:45 o'clock with a conference of ministers and workers at the school. Prominent among those who will be present at this meeting will be Prof. Augustus Murray of Leland Stanford, Jr., University and Prof. Rufus M. Jones of Haverford, Rufus P. King of North Carolina and Alexander C. Purdy of Ohio. The principal speakers will be Arthur and Eliza Dunn of England.

Tomorrow there will be two sessions, at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., which will be given over to the ministry and oversight, and at 7:30 there will be a public meeting for worship and at 8 a meeting of the permanent board.

Wednesday, or Fourth day, will see the opening of the regular business sessions of the convention. These will begin with a devotional meeting at 8:30 a. m., followed by the business session at 9:30. The program for the morning will have the roll call of representatives, receiving of visiting ministers, reports from quarterly meetings, foreign epistles, and summary of American epistles.

RAILROADS HEAR OF SAFETY STOPS

HARTFORD, Conn.—Before leaving this city, Adelbert R. Whaley, vice-president of the New Haven road, who with General Manager Bardo and General Superintendent Woodward and Clarke, addressed the northern Connecticut engineers and conductors Saturday night, announced that the next place to be visited by the officials would be Providence.

Vice-President Whaley said that he did not think much of the so-called safety stops. He told of an English railroad, which was equipped with safety appliances that would grip the air hose and apply the brakes. Someone forgot to oil and adjust the appliance and its failure to work caused a wreck.

However, Mr. Whaley is going to send Signal Expert Morrison to Illinois to see a new stop operated. The New Haven is soon to test two of the hundreds of solutions submitted under the terms of President Mellen's \$10,000 competitive offer.

BARBERS WANT TIPS BACK

Elimination of placards containing strict rules for barbers is to be sought by the members of the I. W. W., employed in this trade, who declare that they cannot act up to them. This was decided upon at a meeting they held Sunday, when general dissatisfaction was expressed at the recent advance in the price of haircuts and shaves by which it is claimed the men lost from \$6 to \$8 a week in tips.

AMERICAN EXODUS PROBLEM SPEAKER CLARK WOULD SOLVE

WASHINGTON—While committees of both houses of Congress are looking forward to immigration reforms at the next session, Speaker Clark is considering the other side of the question. Emigration, the speaker said in a statement tonight, is costing the United States millions of dollars a year in money, aside from the loss involved in giving up a real American to be replaced by a foreign immigrant.

"In one week not long since," said Mr. Clark, "1845 American farmers, with \$388,500 in cash and \$145,000 in personal property, crossed into western Canada to settle in British North America. That was an average of \$288 per capita, and that week was below the weekly average into that region alone. How many go to other countries, I do not know."

"The principal reason they expatriate themselves is the lure of cheaper lands

COLBY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT IN FULL SWING

WATERVILLE, Me.—Commencement, with its innumerable happy associations, is on at Colby College here.

Sunday the baccalaureate address was delivered by the Rev. Joel Byron Slocum of the class of 1893, at the First Baptist church.

At night the Rev. Everett Carleton Herriek '98, delivered the sermon before the Christian Associations of the college at the First Baptist church.

The presentation day exercises of the junior class will be held this afternoon and directly following the alumni baseball game will be played on alumni field. Also, this afternoon a business meeting of the Maine Beta of Phi Beta Kappa and a meeting of the Alumnae Association will be held.

Tomorrow will be the senior class day, exercises being held at the church in the morning and on the campus in the afternoon.

Wednesday will be commencement day. The commencement dinner will be at Memorial hall.

GOV. BALDWIN TO NAME JUDGES

HARTFORD, Conn.—Governor Baldwin will appoint judges to the minor courts of the state to which the General Assembly made no selections. He said last night that his authority to make such appointments is clearly defined in the statutes of the state. In making this statement the Governor sets at rest the many rumors concerning his authority, or his opinion, as to his authority to make these judgeship appointments.

The Governor would not say when his appointments may be announced.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS IN WOOSTER WILL

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Public bequests in the will of Charles B. Wooster, retired carriage manufacturer who left \$100,000 are:

St. Paul's church, \$1000; Trinity Episcopal church of Seymour, \$1000; Christ Episcopal church of Oxford, \$1000; Congregational church, Seymour, \$500; Organized Charities Association, New Haven, \$5000; Florence Crittenton mission, New Haven, \$5000; New Haven orphan asylum, \$3000.

NEWPORT PLANS BIG RECEPTION

NEWPORT, R. I.—The committee planning the dinner and reception to be given in Newport on Thursday night as a public testimonial to former Senator George Peabody Wetmore has already received assurance that over 200 will attend the dinner.

HEBREW BODY BUYS CLUBHOUSE

PORTLAND, Me.—The young men's Hebrew association committee has taken over the property at Cumberland avenue and Locust street and will begin at once to remodel the building into a clubhouse for its members.

Former President Has Regular Program Which He Follows Closely in Performing Yale University Duties

WILL SOON GO AWAY

At Murray Bay, He Will Prepare for His Series of Lectures to Be Delivered Regularly at University in Next Year

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Although former President Taft has been here less than four months this city already is beginning to look upon him in much the same light as other prominent citizens.

The first idea that Mr. Taft's acceptance of a Yale professorship and his decision to make New Haven his place of residence was unusual has been largely replaced by the sense of its being a natural and normal proceeding.

Following the announcement that Mr. Taft was to locate in New Haven preparations at once were instituted to make him a full-fledged citizen that he might promptly entertain a home sense toward the place of his adoption. This was so well done that his arrival partook largely of a "home coming." Among the means employed were electing him to membership in the Chamber of Commerce, the Country Club and the second company Governor's Foot Guard, New Haven's "Ancient and Honorable" military company, with a history dating back to revolutionary times.

Some of the many letters from his New Haven friends received while visiting in Alabama for the month following the expiration of his presidential term, in addition to expressing approval and satisfaction of his decision to remove to New Haven, also contained challenges to meet him on the links of the Country Club at the earliest date.

Pictured as Foot Guard

Directly following his election as a member of the Foot Guard, which was some time before reaching New Haven, he enjoyed the novel experience of receiving a picture of himself in the uniform of a Foot Guard. An enterprising member utilized the picture of a former member of similar avoirdupois, substituted Mr. Taft's countenance with the famous Taft smile for that of the original subject, and thus was obtained a picture of "Private Taft on Parade" in strict military form, shoulder arms and full dress.

Professor Taft's reception, upon his arrival in New Haven with Mrs. Taft, by the entire student body of the university, numbering 3000 or more, was in many respects a remarkable ovation. The affair was very democratic. The students, marching en masse, reaching from curb to curb to the station, followed the automobile containing their future professor and his wife to the university, singing and cheering. However, from the start at the station until the close of Professor Taft's address at Memorial hall, when their voices, 3000 strong, rang in "Bright College Days," there was a singular orderliness which was impressive. Although accustomed to meet and address gatherings of various kinds in all parts of the country, it was evident that he was impressed by the significance of this demonstration.

Mr. Taft has been appointed to the chair of the Kent professorship of constitutional law in Yale University. His welcome by the faculty has been cordial and his relations with each member exceedingly friendly. He takes up the duties as Kent professor next year, when he will teach both the law school and academic seniors. He also will deliver four lectures at Amherst, six at the Boston University law school, six at the University of Minnesota and probably some others. Though having had many opportunities to lecture through bureaus, these offers he has declined, preferring to confine his work to colleges and universities.

Eight Lectures Finished

He has just completed a course of eight lectures on the constitution of the United States, open to Yale students of all departments and the public as well. His subject was "We the People," as it appears in the constitution. He analyzed the phrase as there used and showed what it means and also what it should not be called upon to mean. These lectures were very popular, the hall being crowded on each occasion.

Professor Taft is working hard in preparation for his new duties and has already acquired a large library of books on constitutional law and kindred subjects. He appreciates the ability of the product of our institutions of learning to propound perplexing questions and he wishes to be in readiness to meet any emergency. The students regard him as the best informed man on public affairs. His method of preparing a lecture is to first read all books obtainable upon the subject and then dictate his entire manuscript without interruption. While lecturing he draws from his large fund of experiences for illustrations.

Professor Taft enjoys New Haven and its surroundings. Since his arrival he has had apartments at the Taft hotel, where also his offices are located. He has leased a residence on Prospect street, which, with his family, he will occupy upon returning from Murray bay, Quebec, where they will go about July 1 for the summer. For Professor Taft and his secretary, Wendell W. Mischler, it will be a period of work, preparing for next year.

Professor Taft's welcome by the citi-

FORMER PRESIDENT IN CAP AND GOWN



Professor Taft in parade at Yale University exercises

zens of New Haven found expression at a Saturday luncheon of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, when over 400 gathered and participated in paying respect to the former President, who had come to locate in the city.

In appropriate speeches, Governor Baldwin extended the welcome of the state of Connecticut; Mayor Rice that of the city; Governor Woodruff for the business men; Judge J. K. Beach of the Connecticut supreme court for the judiciary; Attorney G. H. Watrous for the bar; Dr. W. H. Carmalt for the medical profession and Col. I. M. Ullman, president of the chamber, for the Chamber of Commerce.

Professor Taft breakfasts at 8 o'clock, after which he reads three New York papers and a local paper. Then with his secretary he devotes time to his extensive mail. He receives a large number of invitations to dinners, but accepts few. Often he is asked to review books. High school classes often ask for material for debates. After the correspondence is cared for he receives callers and reads until leaving for his daily game of golf, from which, on the day of his lecture, he often returns directly to the platform. Evenings he spends with his family and in reading except when dining out or calling upon friends.

Son Leaves School

Professor and Mrs. Taft's son Robert graduated from the Harvard Law school this year. He is to begin the practice of law in Cincinnati, where he will enter a law office. At Harvard he was foremost in his class and also managing editor of the Harvard Law Review. Their daughter Helen who has been a student at Bryn Mawr college will return there in the fall.

Charlie the youngest, who is but 15 years of age, graduated this year from the preparation school of his uncle, Horace Taft at Watertown, Conn. Though he takes the college entrance examination this year, he will remain at Watertown another year, not entering college till the fall of 1914 or until he is 17.

During Yale commencement Professor and Mrs. Taft had for their guests Professor Taft's two brothers and their families, Charles P. of Cincinnati and Horace W. Taft of Watertown, Conn. Walbridge S. Taft, Yale, 1907, Robert Taft, Yale, 1910, and Charlie Taft also were present at the commencement. George Robert Carter of '88, former secretary of Hawaii, who played on the varsity eleven and rowed on the record crew, was also entertained by Professor and Mrs. Taft.

All the present members of the famous class of 1878 of which Professor Taft was a member, announced their intention to attend this year's commencement exercises.

FACTORY BUILDING COMPLETE

NASHUA, N. H.—The large factory building on Franklin street, erected by the Brunswick Realty Company, for the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company, No. 1 mill, which concern it adjoins, is now complete and a shut down of the plant has been ordered from July 1 to 14 to rearrange machinery and to install new equipment throughout the structure.

AMHERST CLASS HEARS SERMON BY DR. MEIKLEJOHN

Commencement Week Opens With Baccalaureate and Concert by Students

AMHERST, Mass.—President Meiklejohn delivered the baccalaureate sermon at Amherst College Sunday morning in the college church. The subject of his address was "Life as a Game."

In addition to its being President Meiklejohn's first baccalaureate at Amherst, the event marked the official opening of the commencement week. The college church was decorated with flowers and the commencement crowd taxed its capacity.

Professor Genuing opened the service with a prayer, which was followed by hymns. Then the baccalaureate sermon was delivered, the seniors arising in a body as the last part of it was addressed directly to them. After the benediction, which closed the exercises, the seniors marched to the senior fence, where they indulged in their last class sing.

A concert was given in the afternoon at College hall, under the direction of Prof. W. P. Bigelow, which was attended by a large audience. An innovation this year was the restriction of the chorus to the students.

MR. THACHER SAYS BILL PLEASES HIM

WASHINGTON—Representative Thacher of Massachusetts is one man who is quite satisfied with the treatment accorded the cotton schedule of the Underwood tariff bill by the Democratic members of the Senate finance committee. The section of the schedule in which Mr. Thacher's constituents were particularly interested was amended by the Senate committee in almost exactly the form proposed by Mr. Thacher to the Democratic House caucus, line by line and item by item. Aside from being pleased with the action, Mr. Thacher is gratified over the confirmation of his judgment by the upper branch of Congress.

The paragraph referred to is that naming the duties on "cotton thread and carded yarn, warps, or warp yarn, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, not combed, bleached, dyed, mercerized, or colored, except spool thread of cotton, crecheet, darning and embroidery cottons." The rates are raised about 50 per cent on most numbers.

WILBRAHAM HAS BACCALAUREATE

WILBRAHAM, Mass.—The baccalaureate service of Wilbraham Academy was held Sunday morning in the Memorial Methodist church here. Dr. Daniel Dorchester of St. Mark's church, Brooklyn, N. Y., delivered the baccalaureate sermon.

MARINE BAND TOUR URGED

WASHINGTON—New England may be treated with a series of concerts by the United States Marine band this fall, if a movement now on foot succeeds. A petition has been signed by all the New England senators asking the President to permit the band to tour that section of the country, being absent from Washington from Sept. 29 to Nov. 15. Conductor Sautlemann of the band favors the trip. Last fall the band toured the West and the autumn before made a trip of the South. The New England tour would be without expense to the federal government.

LET STRIKERS WIN IS ADVICE

That the silk strikers of Paterson, N. J., if allowed to go back defeated would destroy the machinery in the mills and proceed to wipe the city off the industrial map is a statement said to have been made on Boston common Sunday by Patrick Quinlan, who has been found guilty of inciting a disturbance and is out on \$11,000 bail awaiting the imposing of sentence and the trial of three other indictments.

Filene's New Bolivian Motor Coats for Women

A new "light-heavy" material; light enough for comfort and appearance, heavy enough so that the wind will not find crevices. Taupe, Tobacco, Blue, Black.

\$45 in a New Modish Style.
—New Eponge Steamer Coats, \$35
—New Scotch Tweed Coats for Motoring, \$18.50, \$25 and \$35

(FIFTH FLOOR)

Wm. Filene's Sons Company

Afternoon Tea in the Filene's Restaurant daily from 3 to 5.

New Books and the Literary Field

FORMERLY FAMOUS MEN AND ONE WOMAN APPEAR AGAIN IN ESSAYS

Whibley Pen Recalls Overbury, Buchanan and Tiptoft, With Master Hall, Stow, Crichton and Duchess of Newcastle

MORALIST SEEN LAST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A volume of essays by Charles Whibley ("Essays in Biography," by Charles Whibley, London, Constable & Co., 3s.), is at least certain to be interesting. Mr. Whibley is gifted with, or what comes to much the same thing, has acquired, a style not without distinction, whilst his reading has not caused him to confine his attention to the milestones which Mr. F.'s aunt noted on the Dover road. He has, on the contrary, strayed down the lanes between the lilac hedges, lingered under the eaves where the swallows have built for centuries, and watched the sun on the blackened dials of generations which never reckoned time as money.

In Mr. Whibley's latest volume, the lilac has mainly the fragrance of the library, the eaves he shelters under are without exception the work of British builders, and the shadows which fall across his sundials were cast mostly in the sixteenth century. Mr. Whibley is no literary Jerry Cruncher, nor is he out on one of those whitewashing expeditions which cause the reader so often to look askance at the later-day essayist. If that of Sir Thomas Browne is excepted, the names at the heads of his chapters are all familiar to the man in the street as those of men with whose stories he ought to be, rather than is, acquainted. To such a one, this very fact will prove not the least charm of the pages, whilst the scholar will find compensation for retreading the path he has so often trodden, in the fascination of the new eiccorone's conversation.

In the present volume Mr. Whibley tells the stories of seven men and one woman, and a quaint olla podrida they make up. There is Sir Thomas Overbury, a man who, for a decade, was the shadow behind a throne, but who today is known as the author of a book many talk of and few read. Next there is George Buchanan, the very personification of the wandering Scot, the man who fought and argued from Leith to Moscow, and from Coimbra to the Sorbonne, during the better part of six centuries. The third portrait in the gallery is that of the worthy master, Edward Hall, the pangenist of Henry VIII. It is not given to every man to maintain the divine right of kings with the vehemence of the author of "The Triumphant Reign" and the member for Bridgnorth was probably the only man in the kingdom who saw in the husband of Catherine Parr the prince who went a-maying with Anne Bullen.

A very different man from any of those was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, the very type of that age of blood and beauty we term the renaissance, that Buchanan was of the wandering Scot, Tiptoft was the Jekyll and Hyde of the fifteenth century in England, at a moment when that combination was a normal product of the Italian sun. In this way, he was the "fons et origo" of the "Englishman Italianated," who proved such a scandal to Roger Ascham, and who only slowly passed from a Borgia to a "Macaroni."

From Tiptoft, Mr. Whibley passes back, or, chronologically speaking, forward to the sixteenth century and comes to John Stow, tailor, whose sign hung near Aldgate Pump, and who wrote a survey of London which once more many quote, and few have ever read. As a matter of fact, until quite recently Mr. Rhys gave us a reprint of it, in Messrs. Dent's admirable "Everyman's Library." Stow's survey was not very easy to obtain, though it is one of the classics of English literature. The London Stow loved was a little country town, compared with the overgrown city of today. His house in Aldgate was only a few minutes stroll from the deep lanes, bordered by great elms beyond the walls. Here, he explains, were meadows and watercourses and gentle slopes over which even aldermen might climb. It was a gay little city which went junceting on May day, hung its houses with holly and ivy at Christmas, and, on the vigil of St. John, shadowed its doors with green birch, long funnel, orpin and white lilies. There are those who think that these centuries have not wrought a change entirely for the better.

Equally ready to argue with his tongue, far more ready to argue with his sword, was James Crichton, the wonderful boy who conquered the great schools of Europe, and fell in a midnight brawl in the streets of Mantua, during the carnival, in his twenty-second year. Popularly speaking, Crichton is the most famous of the wandering Scots, though actually he was very far from being so. Perhaps he owes this fame largely to Harrison Ainsworth, who being a historical novelist, was naturally untrammelled by the demands of history. Any way, nothing Ainsworth ever claimed for him, outdid the claims he himself put forward in the unsurpassable audacity of the brochure in which there being no gentlemen of the press in Venice during the Pentecost of 1581 he proclaimed his perfection to mankind in the simplest and most unequivocal language. Ainsworth was not the only one who accepted "the Admirable Crichton" on his own terms, though fate, as Mr. Whibley

declares, in his dry corrective way, has spared us "the regret of looking upon a Phoenix of middle age."

Mr. Whibley's one woman is Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, "a princely woman," as Charles Lamb called her. A very remarkable woman she most certainly was; and if she did with ineffable innocence, give birth to a number of self-obvious truisms, with which the world had been very long acquainted, she likewise produced a classic. Amongst the former were "The World's Olla" and "Nature's Pictures," volumes welcomed with courtesy insincerity by Bishop Pearson, who wrote so eloquently on the creed, and who had the courage to declare that the duchess was "both a Minerva and an Athens in herself, the Muses as well as a Helicon, Aristotle as well as his Lyceum." The classic was the life of her husband, or, as she characteristically wrote, "The life of the Thrice Noble, high and puissant Prince, William Cavendish, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Newcastle."

The University of Cambridge was so overcome that it declared, through its vice chancellor's mouth, that "if generous and highborn men shall search our library for a model of a most accom-

plished general, hereafter they shall find it expressed to the life, not in Xenophon's Cyrus, but in the Duchess of Newcastle's William." In spite of such unctuous flattery the book is perfect of its kind, and upwards of a century later a very great critic wrote of it, with subtle discrimination, "No casket is rich enough, no casing sufficiently durable, to honor and keep safe such a jewel."

The last portrait in Mr. Whibley's gallery is that of a man better known popularly than any of the foregoing, Sir Thomas Browne, the learned physician, and author of one of the best read books in Christendom, the "Religio Medici," the famous fifth chapter of which, packed as it is with wisdom, alone entitled the author to "eternal fame." It is here the famous apothegm occurs, "to be nameless in worthy deeds exceeds an infamous history." The Canaanitish woman lives more happily without a name than Herodias with one.

Like everything Mr. Whibley writes, the book is the book of a scholar, and if as he journeys he never parts with his paddle the waters of an unknown sea, he equally never steers his canoe into the area of the ornamental water.

LITERARY NOTES

EDGAR JEPSON, author of "The Admirable Tinker," "Lady Noggs" and "Pollyooly," whose fame in England for versatility of craftsmanship is more than ordinary, is described impressively by Norma Bright Carson in the June Book News Monthly.

Yale's bestowal of a degree on Alfred Noyes caps the list of many academic recognitions that he has had since he came to the United States early in the spring. Among other men of letters honored by the colleges and universities this commencement season have been Barrett Wendell, Thomas Nelson Page, William Roseco Thayer and Harry Sydnor Harrison.

An appeal from former students in the Crypt grammar school, Gloucester, respecting help to establish a Henley scholarship has found its way to America and no doubt will be responded to by admirers of the poet. L. Cope Cornford's new life of Henley has the Houghton, Mifflin Company as its American publisher.

Another interpreter of Californian natural beauty and eulogist of the clime and the civilization has appeared in Charles Francis Saunders of Pasadena, "Under the Sky in California," (McBride, Nast & Co.) is the record of his impressions and opinions.

The controversy with Japan over California's land law governing aliens makes unusually timely the book by Professor Corwin of Princeton on "National Supremacy: Treaty Power Versus State Power," Henry Holt & Co.

A recent interpreter of the aims and achievements of Romain Rolland, whose novel "Jean-Christophe" has made him world-famous and won substantial recognition by the Academy, says that the professor of art, musical critic, biographer and novelist is to be explained in the light of the words falling from his lips "All injustice is my enemy. My country is everywhere where liberty is violated."

With Thomas Nelson Page scheduled for Italy, Meredith Nicholson for Portugal and Henry van Dyke for Holland, and Walter Page already at the Court of St. James and M. F. Egan soon to be transferred from Denmark to Austria, the "Scholar President" may be said to have looked out fairly well for the "literary fellows" when making up his lists of diplomats.

Thomas Allibone Janvier, whose career has closed, was the author of a series of books about the Provence country in France, about Mexico and about the older quarters of New York city during the last century, which made him liked by a limited but critical circle of readers.

SECRETARY TO POSTMASTER GENERAL STUDENT LIKE CHIEF

WASHINGTON—It is an interesting fact that the majority of the secretaries to the heads of the departments in Washington are much like their chiefs. It would seem as if the members of the President's cabinet have attracted to them men who held the same ideals and believed in the same methods of working.

This is true of Ruskin McArdle, secretary to the postmaster-general. General Burleson is essentially a student. It has long been his custom to read and study far into the night and he is making good use of this method of careful research in taking over his new duties. And in this administration of the post-office, this is particularly appropriate, for the postal system is one of the most intricate of the government's machines.

The secretary to the postmaster-general also is a student and his interest in the department is almost as great as that of his chief. He is investigating in particular the details of the railway mail service, the inspection service and the parcel post, all of which are

ers. He was of mingled Dutch and Huguenot stock, as were some of the best families of Manhattan in its earlier days.

Alexander Irvine, former clergyman and now a socialist advocate, is bringing out through the Century Company an autobiography of his boyhood and a memoir of his Irish mother.

Literature, fictional in type but helpful and especially prepared for "Boy Scouts," is coming out now. Isabel Hornbrook has written such a story, which the Houghton, Mifflin Company publishes.

A second American edition of "Wilnam," by Miss Netherese, has been called for.

Algernon Blackwood, son of Sir Arthur Blackwood and the Duchess of Manchester, whose experience in New York journalism, in farming and mining in Canada, and in inn keeping have given him opportunity to study life at close range, is credited with having written a charming fanciful story in "A Prisoner in Fairyland," published by the Macmillans.

Joseph B. Glider is to write of J. Pierpont Morgan's personality in the July Century.

Farnol's "The Broad Highway," dramatized by him, is to be played in the autumn.

Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona" still sells, its eighty-fifth edition having just been printed. The motion picture makers are utilizing it because of its Indian background and incidents of pioneer life.

Payne Erskine's stories are taking well in England.

Reflex influence favorable to the sale of novels is reported by English publishers following dramatization of masterpieces like "Lorne Doone" and their picturing in the "movies."

Miss Mary Johnston's publishers are hinting that her next story will be quite different from her last two. Being a "feminist" it is intimated that she may be getting ready to enter the arena as a woman's champion with fiction as a weapon. Ellen Glasgow, another Virginian novelist, has preceded her.

The July Yale Review has an excellent collection of minor verse by some of the rising verse makers of the country, and worthy criticism of some of the best of recent books, notably one on George Meredith's Letters. This review, now in its second year, is a credit to the university and to its editor, Prof. W. L. Cross.

brought Mr. McArdle with him and since then the two men have been closely associated.

When he was a representative, General Burleson often made the statement



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)
RUSKIN MCARDLE

that his constituency was one of the most intelligent in the country and that his daily mail proved this both by its volume and by its contents. Since he had held the postoffice portfolio this correspondence had decreased but little, and requires the constant attention of his secretary. And between the mail from home, the constant inquiries and importunities of congressmen, office seekers, the innumerable departmental details that find their way to the postmaster-general's office, and his historical studies, a more industrious young man in the capital it would be hard to find.

CONTRACT LET FOR NEW BRIDGE

BALTIMORE—The Elkan-Tuft Construction Company has got the contract from the state roads commission for a concrete bridge over Gwynn's falls and the Western Maryland railroad at Frederick avenue.

The price will be \$34,000 for the bridge, and \$14,000 for the wings, or \$48,000 in all.

STORE NEWS

Walter Howard Knowles, formerly buyer of hosiery and underwear for the Gilchrist Company, has resigned to accept a position as sales promoter for a company which owns the piano, talking machine and sewing machine department in some of the department stores in many of the large cities. He will have charge of the sewing machine work and it will necessitate much traveling from one city to another. His resignation went into effect Saturday.

John B. MacKean, who has been the assistant buyer of the department of house furnishings for the Henry Siegel Company, has been promoted to the position of buyer, succeeding John J. Jackson, who as previously mentioned resigned to go into business for himself in Detroit, Mich.

Miss Flora Kalesky, buyer of neckwear for the William Filene's Sons Company, has gone abroad for a five weeks' trip.

Miss Margaret Long of the muslin underwear department of the Jordan Marsh Company has returned from a purchasing trip to the European markets.

Among the buyers who have returned from New York are C. H. Hurd and G. M. Evert of the Jordan Marsh Company and Mrs. M. L. Jackson, V. P. Ring and C. E. Bradley of the William Filene's Sons Company.

CITY INSTALLS PAVING PLANT

CAMDEN, N. J.—"By establishing an asphalt plant Camden will save its taxpayers thousands of dollars," says Alfred Sayers, street commissioner of Camden. Through his efforts the plant was placed in operation. Now the city will lay its own asphalt pavements.

EPISCOPALIANS QUIT CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK—The board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal church has definitely refused to participate in the arrangements for a country-wide missionary campaign, which, it is intended, shall begin next September and continue until March.

"The Law of a Household"

A BOOK BY EUNICE BEECHER
Of practical value to every household, showing the result of system in house-keeping. It is full of helpful ideas gleaned during 25 years of everyday house management. Price \$2.00.
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Spend July 4th IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

Enjoy the climb to the clouds, Picnics in the Glens, tramping over the hillsides, all the while breathing the fine, delicious air. You'll return to the city with renewed hopes and enthusiasm.

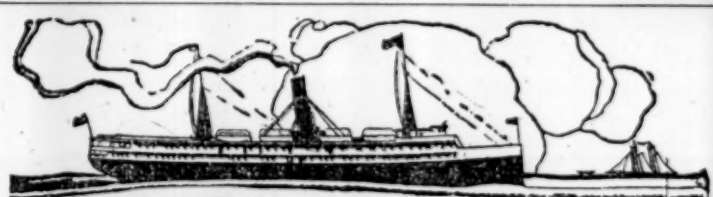
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Fabyan	North Conway
Twin Mountain	and
Crawfords	North Woodstock
Bretton Woods	
Centre Harbor	Bethlehem
Weirs and	and
Wolfboro	Maplewood
Jefferson	Profile House
Lancaster	Colebrook
\$4.65	\$3.75
\$3.00	\$5.00
\$5.25	\$3.50
	\$6.25

Tickets Good Going July 2 and 3, and Returning Until July 7, 1913, inclusive



Tickets, Time Tables and complete information may be obtained at City Ticket Office, cor. Washington and Court Sts., or North Station, Causeway St. SECURE YOUR TICKETS EARLY. C. M. BURT, G. P. A.



TO MAINE

Nearly every point on the Maine coast is reached by the various lines of the Eastern Steamship Corporation.

BOSTON & PORTLAND LINE. To Portland, leave Central Wharf daily at 7 P. M., connecting with steamers of the Portland & Rockland Line and Portland & Boothbay Line.

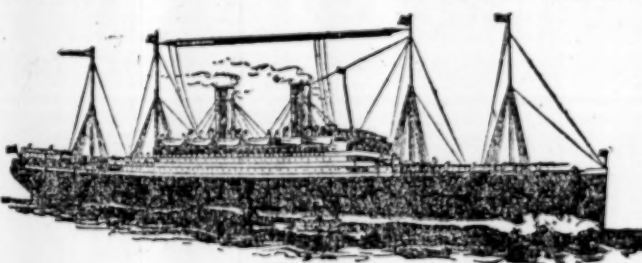
INTERNATIONAL LINE. Leave Central Wharf, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M., for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John. To St. John direct, leave Central Wharf Monday and Thursday at 10 A. M.; connecting for all points in Maine and Maritime Provinces.

BANGOR LINE. Leave South Side India Wharf, weekdays at 5 P. M., for Rockland, Camden, Belfast, Searsport, Bucksport, Winterport and Bangor. Connection is made at Rockland with steamers for all landings on Mt. Desert & Blue Hill lines, including Bar Harbor, Seal Harbor, Northeast Harbor, Blue Hill, etc.

KENNEBEC LINE. Leave Foster's Wharf, weekdays only, at 6 P. M., for Bath, Richmond, Dresden, Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta. Connecting at Bath with Bath & Boothbay line for Boothbay Harbor and the famous island resorts of Sheepscot Bay.

Superb steamships, splendid service, over delightful sea-routes. Fares lower than by rail. Tickets & steamships at Wharf Office & Tourist Office on Washington St. EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
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World's Largest Ship, Will SAIL FROM NEW YORK
Wednesday, July 23, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 29, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 9, 11 A. M.
and every three weeks thereafter.

Imperial, June 25, 11 A. M.
Imperial, June 28, 12 noon
Imperial, July 2, 9 A. M.
Imperial, July 5, 10 A. M.
Imperial, July 12, 1 P. M.
Imperial, July 16, 8 A. M.
Imperial, July 19, 10 A. M.
Imperial, July 24, 12 noon
Imperial, July 28, 3 P. M.
Imperial, Aug. 1, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Aug. 4, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Aug. 7, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Aug. 10, 2 P. M.
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Imperial, Jul. 4, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Jul. 7, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Jul. 10, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Jul. 13, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Jul. 16, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Jul. 19, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Jul. 22, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Jul. 25, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Jul. 28, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Aug. 1, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Aug. 4, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Aug. 7, 11 A. M.
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Imperial, Aug. 13, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Aug. 16, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Aug. 19, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Aug. 22, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Aug. 25, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Aug. 28, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Sep. 1, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Sep. 4, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Sep. 7, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Sep. 10, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Sep. 13, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Sep. 16, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Sep. 19, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Sep. 22, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Sep. 25, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Sep. 28, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Oct. 1, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Oct. 4, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Oct. 7, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Oct. 10, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Oct. 13, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Oct. 16, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Oct. 19, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Oct. 22, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Oct. 25, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Oct. 28, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Nov. 1, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Nov. 4, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Nov. 7, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Nov. 10, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Nov. 13, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Nov. 16, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Nov. 19, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Nov. 22, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Dec. 1, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Dec. 4, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Dec. 7, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Dec. 13, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Dec. 16, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Dec. 19, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Dec. 22, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Dec. 25, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Dec. 28, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Jan. 1, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Jan. 4, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Jan. 7, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Jan. 10, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Jan. 13, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Jan. 16, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Jan. 19, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Jan. 22, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Jan. 25, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Feb. 1, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Feb. 4, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Feb. 7, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Feb. 10, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Feb. 13, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Feb. 16, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Feb. 19, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Feb. 22, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Feb. 25, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Feb. 28, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Mar. 1, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Mar. 4, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Mar. 7, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Mar. 10, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Mar. 13, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Mar. 16, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Mar. 19, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Mar. 22, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Mar. 25, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.
Imperial, Apr. 1, 5 P. M.
Imperial, Apr. 4, 8 P. M.
Imperial, Apr. 7, 11 A. M.
Imperial, Apr. 10, 2 P. M.<

RATES

DISPLAY: 1 TO 12 TIMES, PER LINE, 15c; 13 TO 25 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 26 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 14 LINES TO THE INCH.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

SET SOLID: 1 OR 2 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 3 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 12 LINES TO THE INCH.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE in Arlington Heights—Good two-family house, five view and neighborhood; terms right. KNOWLES, 812 Slater bldg., Worcester, Mass.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington st.

SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY—CHICAGO

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for clear: nothing better for the money. 2 elegant Chicago properties; rental \$6390 and \$4290; never vacant; mortgages \$27,500-\$20,000; due 1915-1916, 5% SWEETLAND, 421 E. 45th st., Chicago.

FARM LANDS

6500 ACRES choice fruit and farm land; ideal climate; beautiful stream, timber and coal on land, two railroads, \$750; splendid investment; investigate. H. N. NICHOLS, 650 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to let either afternoons or evenings; centrally located. Address N107, Monitor office.

SUMMER BOARD—WISCONSIN

SPEND YOUR VACATION with me in my comfortable private home in the beautiful hills of the Wisconsin river. "The Hill." MARY L. MORRIS, Manager, Kilbourn, Wis.

SUMMER BOARD

BOARDERS TAKEN at reasonable prices; nice quiet home overlooking the lake. WM. PAYNE, Racquette Lake, N. Y.

ROOMS

BERKELEY ST., 249 (near Commonwealth av.)—Furnished rooms with breakfast if desired. Telephone B. B. 3539-M.

RATAVIA ST., 16—Large front room on bathroom floor; also single room on top floor.

ROOMS—KANSAS CITY

FRONT ROOM—Electricity, hot water, private family; with or without board. Bell P. E. 4086.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

LONELY AND WITHOUT FRIENDS
"Have you any friends in this city?" asked the paying teller at the bank.
"No," the stranger replied; "I am a baseball umpire."—San Francisco Call.

SURPRISED THE BIRD

"Did you mail that letter I gave you this morning?" asked Mrs. Howitzer.
"I did," simply replied Mr. H., and the parrot fell off his perch in astonishment.—Minneapolis Journal.

HANDLING CUBIST ART

Knicker—Did you turn the picture to the wall?
Bocker—It was a cubist affair, so we turned the wall to the picture.—New York Sun.

SELDOM ARE

I'm very fond of jound June
Wha singing birds are all astir,
Then nature's world is all in tune,
I wish the street pianos were.
—Kansas City Journal.

ALWAYS AN OVER SUPPLY

Any man who takes all the advice he gets will soon find that he has no time to do anything else worth while.—Chicago Record-Herald.

NEWS OF THE NAVY

Navy Orders
WASHINGTON—Lieut. Chauncey Shackelford is transferred to the naval academy.

Lieut. J. V. Babcock is detached from the bureau of ordnance of the navy department, to the Atlantic torpedo boat flotilla.

Lieut. W. T. Conn, Jr., is detached from the Connecticut to Mayrant.

Lieut. J. L. Hileman is assigned to the Connecticut as senior engineer.

Lieut. I. F. Dorch, detached from the navy academy, effective June 25, 1913, to act as captain of the navy rifle team.

Ensign C. K. Martin is detached from the Michigan to the navy rifle team.

Ensign W. D. Breton, Jr., is detached from the New Hampshire to the navy rifle team.

Ensign M. S. Brown and Ensign Ames Loder are detached from the Nebraska to the navy rifle team.

Ensign L. P. Bischoff is detached from the Vermont to the navy rifle team.

Paymaster G. P. Dyer is transferred to the naval war college, at Newport, R. I. Chief Machinist W. B. Stork is detached from the Kearsarge to the Ohio.

Chief Machinist Charles Allen is detached from the Ohio to the Kearsarge.

S. L. Lovett, carpenter, navy yard, is transferred to the navy yard at Boston, Mass.

Movements of Vessels

The Lawrence, Farragut and Hull have arrived at Mare Island.

The Wyoming, Florida, Louisiana, Vermont, Kansas, Virginia, New Jersey, Rhode Island and San Francisco are at Newport, R. I.

The St. Louis has left San Francisco for Astoria.

The Galveston has left Tacoma for Ketchikan, Alaska.

The Scorpion is at Constantinople.

The Celtic has left Newport for the New York navy yard.

Notes

The Perry and Hopkins were placed in full commission and the Preble and

APARTMENTS TO LET

69 Gainsborough St.
Attractive Suites of Five to Seven Rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc., supplied.
\$575 to \$850 Per Year
Apply on the premises or to

Edward Peirce
94 Milk Street Room 23

SUMMER PROPERTY

Cataumit, Mass.
TO LET—Beautiful cottage fully furnished, 14 rooms and bath; stable, garage, men's room; tennis court; row-boat, etc.; beautiful grounds; right on the water; will be let at great bargain for the season. FREDK O. WOODRUFF, 45 Milk st., Boston.

CLIFTON, MASS., FOR SALE

Fourteen rooms, large piazza, also garage 30 by 16, with cement floor; 3/4-acre of land with beautiful shade and fruit trees, grape vines and large asparagus bed; near electric and steam cars and walking distance to bathing beach. Address E. A. TUFTS, Marblehead, Mass.

COTTAGE TO LET on ocean's edge at Sand Hills, Mass., near Scituate Light with all home comforts; good bathing and boating. Address Box 100, Rockland, Mass.

FOR RENT—Or's Island, Maine; cottage 12 rooms; good well of water on premises. For particulars address (Miss) M. S. DECKER, Or's Island, Maine.

SUMMER PROPERTY—NEW YORK

ADIRONDACKS
TO LET—A furnished cottage in the Adirondacks. WILLIAM PAYNE, Racquette Lake, N. Y.

HOTELS

ADIRONDACK INN
SACANDAGA, N. Y.
IN THE LOWER ADIRONDACKS—1500 FEET
Accommodates 250. On new State Road. House and grounds lighted by electricity; elevator, garage, grill room, open fireplace, steam heat, private baths, room and ensuite; orchestra, golf, dancing, tennis, bowling, billiards, boating, bathing. Send for Booklet and Rates. C. M. CHAMBERLIN, Mgr.

FLUME HOUSE
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
At Southern Extremity of Franconia Notch, near the Famous "FLUME"
Conducted on European Plan
On the State Highway and Ideal Tour 67 miles to Sunapee Lake, 75 to Concord, 135 to Boston. S. H. BIGELOW, Mgr.

WHITE MOUNTAINS
NEW PROFILE HOUSE
TWENTY COTTAGES. OPENS JULY 1st.
Climate unequalled. Here the best only can be obtained. Most desirable for permanent or transient guest.
ON IDEAL TOUR. Fine Garage, Golf, Tennis, C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres.

POLAND SPRING, MAINE
POLAND SPRING-HOUSE. Open May 31st to Oct. 15. MANSION HOUSE. Open all year.

SUMMER RESORTS

Bretton Woods
White Mountains, N. H.
The Mount Pleasant. Opens June 15
Ralph J. Herkimer, Manager
The Mount Washington. Opens July 9
D. J. Trudeau, Manager
BOOKING OFFICE 243 5TH AVE., NEW YORK
Telephone, Madison Square—2239.

THE GRISWOLD
Eastern Point, New London, Conn.
Finest Summer Resort Hotel in America. 25 hours from New York or Boston. Now open. For Booklet, Room Plans, etc., address H. D. SEXTON, Mgr., also The Bellevue, Belleair Heights, Fla.

SUMMER CAMPS

HARVARD
Student going to Summer camp will take one or two boys, personally caring for and coaching them. Phone R. 1. SMITH, Braintree 104-2.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT IN BROOKLINE
AN ATTRACTIVE 10-room house, artistically furnished, to rent for July and August; delightful piazza and cool rooms; large trees; on quiet street; 5 minutes from electric and train; gardeners' services included; all modern conveniences; \$150 for season. Address M120, Monitor office, Boston.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

CHAPIN'S ILLUSTRATED FARM GUIDE FREE
24 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—ANTIQUES—A Jacobean Highboy, Chair and Table; also a Colonial "Claw-foot" Bureau, all as original, not finished. Address 140, Monitor office.

A COLLECTION of the rare Historical Blue China, including views of New York and Boston, for sale by the piece at dealer's prices. Address H 186, Monitor Office.

REFRIGERATOR CARS FOR SALE

200 REFRIGERATOR CARS, just been thoroughly overhauled; splendid cars for provisions, ice and vegetables. Write for terms. PHENIX EQUIPMENT CO., 1230 Gas bldg., Chicago.

DUMP CARS FOR SALE

15 "WESTERN" 2-way, 6-yard slide dump cars; standard gauge; just overhauled. PHENIX EQUIPMENT CO., 1230 Gas bldg., Chicago.

PHOTO OUTFIT FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Brand new home portrait outfit, including complete outfit, by ALEX. G. VILES, Flint, Mich.

VOCATION STUDY PLAN INDORSED

WASHINGTON—Massachusetts congressmen are in receipt of a letter from Rufus W. Stimson, as agent of the Massachusetts board of education, urging them to support the resolution of Senator Hoke Smith providing for a commission of nine members to study and recommend to Congress a method for advancing federal aid to vocational education.

The letter says that at a recent conference in New York, attended by officers of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education and by representatives from several states, problems and possibilities of federal aid to vocational education suitable for public between the ages of 14 and 20, were discussed, and that the sentiment was unanimous in favor of the Smith resolution. This resolution, it said, would provide for placing before Congress the merits of the situation and submit proposals for constructive legislation.

RESCUER AMONG SHIP PASSENGERS

Mrs. Annie McCall, who is now at her home in Dorchester, after arriving here Sunday on the Allan line steamship Parisian, saved another passenger, Miss Mary Livingstone, from being swept overboard during the voyage. Last Monday a wave came on to the deck and in receding carried Miss Livingstone with it, but Mrs. McCall grasped the girl and prevented her from going over.

The Parisian came from Glasgow and Moville with 121 cabin and 192 steerage passengers. At Halifax, she landed a number of passengers, most of whom were immigrants.

HOTELS

THE CLIFF HOTEL
and Five Cottages
NORTH SCITUATE BEACH
(South Shore) Mass.
Will Open June 28
Second Season Under New Management
A number of new private
baths have been added
Delightful Family Hotel. Directly
on the Ocean. 22 Miles from Boston
For terms and booklet address the manager
North Scituate Beach, Mass.
(Post Office, Milne, Mass.)
Golf, Surf Bathing, Music

THE ANDERSON
NEW YORK CITY
102 West 80th Street
Central Park and Riverside Drive
American Plan Summer Rates
Quiet, Refined Family Hotel
1, 2, 3 Room Suites with Bath
Eight lines of transportation within
three blocks
MISSISS ANDERSON, Props.

Pine Grove Springs Hotel
LAKE SPOFFORD, N. H.
NOW OPEN
In the "Pine Belt" of Southern New Hampshire, on the State road, midway between Keene and Littleton.
The Finest Golf Links in the State
Garage, Tennis, Bowling, Fishing, Celebrated Pine Grove Spring Water. The Ideal Summer home for the busy man's family.
Special rates during July and September.
BRADBURY CURTIS, Manager

THE KEARSARGE
NORTH CONWAY, N. H.
Best Center in White Mountains
Golf, Tennis, Automobileing
Mountain White Service Orchestra
Opening Date, June 25
For reservations or information apply to
Raymond & Whitcomb Co.
806 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

"COLEMAN HOUSE"

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Whole Square on the Ocean
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
Open All Year Capacity 250
Also
THE MARLBOROUGH
Leading All-Year Family Hotel
Capacity 150 Elevator Booklets
A. M. SEXTON, Prop.

The LEIGHTON
Point Pleasant, N. J. Directly on the Beach
Open June 24. ALSO E. H. CARLISLE

HOTEL BELMONT
BERMUDA
Open All Summer
COOLEST LOCATION ON THE ISLAND

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 750 People's Gas Bldg.

FAMILY HOTELS

THE TENWOOD MANOR, 1134 E. 47th st.—Exclusive family hotel in Kenwood; American plan, \$8 to \$12 weekly; double, \$15 to \$20; Indiana and 47th surface cars stop at door; Illinois Central, Drexel 4923.

APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—6-room furn. flat, July and August; elevated and surf. lines; 1 block from beach. Call Sundays or evenings. L. J. KLENZE, 908 Leland ave., Chicago.

OFFICE SPACE WANTED—CHICAGO

GENTLEMAN practitioner desires downtown office, afternoons, after 12 o'clock; live price and location. M. G. 730 Gas bldg., Chicago.

OFFICES TO LET—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Hours in practitioner's office; centrally located in Loop; for month or longer. G-7, 750 Gas bldg., Chicago.

FOR RENT—Practitioner's office, afternoons; furnished; \$12.50 per month. Suite 4, 708 Oakwood bldg., Chicago.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—617 Minerva ave., 2nd flat; double or single room, fur. or unfur., steam, hot water, light and phone; conven. to Lex. ave. E. St. and I. C.

BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO

PLEASANT ROOMS and board for business women; every convenience, \$6.00. LOUWH, 1907 S. Lawrence ave. Tel. Law. 8248, Chicago.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

REFINED WOMAN desires to board 2 children for summer; modern home, all conveniences; best of care; refs. exch. MRS. A. CORDELL, 7279 Ravenswood. Tel. Rav. 7229.

DENTISTS

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
6015 N. Clark Street Chicago
Phone Edgewater 2551

FLORENCE R. ATKINSON
DENTIST—Phone Central 3062
Suite 1116 Masonic Temple, Chicago

DR. D. V. BOWER
Phone Central 4374
Suite 1430 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

THE EASIEST ON THE FEET
IS
'Success' Brand
GENUINE
KANGAROO LEATHER
Soft and pliable, yet wears like iron, holds its shape and retains its brilliant, glossy finish.

EASY METHOD

FURNITURE POLISH
REQUIRES NO RUBBING
It does not contain alcohol, resin, ammonia or turpentine, and is absolutely un-injurious to the finest materials. Price 25 cents.

The Krebs-Oliver Company, Baltimore, Md.

PLUMBING

McMahon & Jaques
Hardware, Paints and Oils
Established 1890
Tel. 429 B.B. 242 MASS. AV., BOSTON

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INDEPENDENT BUSINESS FOR WOMEN—You are here offered a paying, dignified and honorable business without investing a penny; we have a simple and successful plan by which you can establish a permanent business of your own, through light, congenial work, and without experience or sacrifice of social position. Write today MELTONIA CO., 19 No. Wabash ave., Chicago.

BOOKS

HIGHEST PRICES paid for Stoddard Lectures, Burton Holmes Travelogues, Ripshaws' Histories, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Book of Knowledge, Century Dictionaries; fine sets and complete libraries in any number of volumes; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, Williams bldg., 349 Washington st., Boston.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

ROOMS—NEW YORK
VALENTINE COURT, Audubon ave. and 17th st.; front room, well furnished; small private family; elevator, telephone, \$1.50; meals if desired. 181 St. Subway station. CHURCH, JAN 222X.

122 W. 71ST ST.—Large 2d floor suite; private bath, hot water; cool parlor, dining room; single and double rooms; table and chairs. JANE HANSEN.

COOL, desirable single room, near Riverside; excellent table, home comforts; tourists, permanent guests. \$20. 106th, cor. Broadway. JAN 222X.

EAST 18TH ST., 137—New England family have large, comfortable room to rent; \$4.00; references.

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK

TENTH ST., 48 WEST—Sunny apartment, refurnished house; Washington St. district; three all-light rooms; bath, steam heat.

TO SUBLET—Apartment 2 rooms and bath. HOTEL MARQUET, 12 E. 31st st. Address Apt. 33.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to let, mornings or evenings. Marbridge bldg. Address D-13, 6030 Metropolitan bldg., N.Y.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

ALICE FORRESTER, TEL. 2816 BROAD Legal work, correspondence, copying; stenographers furnished, day or by the hour, day or week. Address 82 Beaver st. (Near Wall St.)

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—First-class boarding house; well established business; exceptional location. Owner wants to retire. Address C-13, 6030 Metropolitan bldg., N.Y.

LAWYERS

JOHN R. WATTS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
65 Liberty St., New York City
D. W. STEELE JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
115 Broadway, New York City

New York Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, 6029 Metropolitan bldg.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 750 People's Gas Bldg.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Duntley Pneumatic Sweepers
retain the fine dust and dirt in a CLOTH DUST BOX which is very easily removed and disposed of, while they thoroughly clean the carpet and also pick up lint, threads, ravelings, etc., in one operation.

Agents Wanted Everywhere
A postal brings full particulars regarding our FREE home trial offer. Write TODAY for full information and liberal offer.

Duntley Pneumatic Sweeper Co.
6501 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO
COWAN & HOLLIS
Attorneys-at-Law
601 Otis Building, Chicago

FREDERICK A. BANGS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
522 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

PATENT ATTORNEYS—CHICAGO

WINFIELD S. WILLIAMS
Patent Attorney
1316 Corn Exchange Bank building

Chicago Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to CHAR. M. VEZEY 750 People's Gas Bldg.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE
Reading Room Showcase
Changing the location of our Reading Room necessitates disposing of one of our beautiful showcases; same will be sold at a liberal discount. For particulars apply Reading Room, Michigan Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

TAILORS

M. GOLDSTEIN, 48 Huntington ave.—Spring styles now ready; first-class work; also pressing and repairing.
OTTO W. WIKSTROM, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor, 250 Huntington ave., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 524.

PATENTS

C. S. GOODING Mechanical Engineer
Registered Attorney
28 School St., Boston Established 29 Yrs.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
New York address 803 W. 180th St.
VIRGIL H. CLYMER
THOMAS W. DIXON
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
626 Gurney bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.
LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION as accountant, general office man and efficient correspondent; rapid worker; capable of obtaining good results; highest refs. 1-5, 520 Gas bldg., Chicago.

GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

WESTERN

PASADENA, CAL.
ATTORNEYS
BENJAMIN C. STRANG
Attorney-at-Law—Notary Public
212 Chamber of Commerce Building
CHURCH, JAN 222X.

AWNINGS AND CANVAS

C. W. FISHBICK
90 West Colorado st. Phone Col. 734.
Awnings and Tents; Upholstery.

BOOTS AND SHOES

THE WALK-OVER BOOT CO.
30 E. Colorado Street
THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR

COAL AND WOOD

UNION FEED AND FUEL CO.—Coal, Wood, Hay and Grain. 99 East Union Street, Phone 200.

CORSET SHOP

PASADENA CORSET SHOP—Mrs. H. B. FORD, 241 E. Colorado st. Phone F. O. 3388. Corsets and Accessories.

DRAPIERIES

GEO. F. LEAVENS & CO.—Draperies and Window Shades. Samples by mail. 171 South Los Robles ave. Home Tel. F.O. 963.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

CENTRAL

CHICAGO, ILL.

APPAREL FOR WOMEN
FIELD'S SHOP
Millinery at reduced prices. Party frocks, tub dresses and blouses. 1457 E. 53rd st.

ART
MILLER'S ART SHOP
4719 Lake ave., near 47th st.—Picture, repair service in framing and gliding.
HELEN C. LEGERWOOD, formerly with Caroline M. Ruy. A new and complete line of books, lesson markers, quarterly covers, and cross and crown jewelry. 116 So. Michigan ave., Chicago.

GIFT NOVELTIES—Books, helpful cards, etc. Catalog free. BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE, Room 304, 31 E. Madison st.
PICTURES AND FRAMING A SPECIALTY. Arts and Crafts novelties, inexpensive, suitable for wedding, birthday and remembrance gifts. SHIFFMAN, Fine Arts, 113 S. Mich. ave. Rand. 5017.

ARTS AND CRAFTS
THE ARTS AND CRAFTS BOOK SHOP—Formerly in the Venetian bldg., now 104 S. Michigan bldg., Suite 616. Books, lesson markers, quarterly covers, Cross and Crown jewelry.

ARTS AND CRAFTS STUDIOS
Visit the Little Dutch Studio of NETTIE SPOON HANAUER and 741 Fine Arts building, Chicago for graduation, wedding and other gifts. Carefully selected leather and Art Craft novelties.

CLEANERS
WM. E. BLACK—GENERAL CLEANER. Wearing Apparel, House Furnishings, 6330 Madison ave. Tel. Hyde Park 178.

CLEANER AND DYER
J. A. WAIS
Dry Cleaning, Finishing Gowns a Specialty. 2821 Madison st. Phone Garfield 3184.

GIFT STUDIO
GIFT STUDIO, 1023 Fine Arts bldg.—Hand made articles of special interest for wedding gifts. Tel. Harr. 6003.
Original ideas in Wedding, Graduation Gifts, Stationery, Handwritten Jewelry, Metal Ware, Baskets, Sentiment Cards and Folders. KADE GIFT SHOP, 3918 Cottage Grove ave., next Drexel Bank.

GOWNS
H. ZEISS
LADIES' TAILOR
Suite 1013 Heyworth Building
Latest method, two fittings.
Ladies' plain suits, \$40.00; on 48 Misses' plain, \$35.00; on 48 hours' notice.
Phone Randolph 1174.

MNE. M. A. HADLOCK, importer of Gowns and Tailored Gowns, a Specialty. 1445 E. 53rd st. Tel. Harr. 3765.

Cut Prices on All June Work for BENSON & VAN HULLEN, 603 Kesner Bldg., 5 North Wabash ave.

FLANDERS
222 S. MICHIGAN BLDG.
Individual Dressing—Gowns and Frocks
BLANCH BECKETT, Importer—Tailored Suits, plain and fancy; Gowns for Reception, Dinner and Theater; Afternoon Frocks; Blouses, Wraps and Negliges. 3512 Michigan ave. Phone Douglas 4691.

SMART SILK COAT AND SKIRT SUITS from \$65 up
MORTON & MORTON
111 Oak Park ave. So. Oak Park
35 minutes via Lake st. Elevated

GROCERIES
ORCHARD & ORCHARD "Service" means quality, fair price, efficient delivery. 1445 E. 53rd st. Tel. Harr. 3765.

N. N. PRUDENFEL'S "Gem" Grocery and delicatessen. Vegetables, smoked meats. 4310 Indiana ave. Tel. Kenwood 3470.

HARDWARE
Hardware—Cutlery—Tools
STEBBINS HARDWARE CO.
15 W. Van Buren st., near State

HAIRDRESSING
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A trial from you will be appreciated.

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Suits and overcoats, \$30 to \$60
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CENTRAL

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High class reliable shoes for all.

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Shoes for Every Occasion
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Ladies' exclusive tailors. Suits from \$35 to \$75. We guarantee our work.
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Cut Flowers, Plants, Decorations and Floral Designs. Both Phones.

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Corsets made to order.
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CENTRAL

KANSAS CITY, MO. (Continued)

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Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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HIGHEST EFFICIENCY at lowest possible cost. WESTERN CHANDELIER CO., 1231 Walnut st. Both phones.

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Choice Groceries, Meats, Bakery
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NATIONAL HAT CO.—Old hats made new, cleaned and blocked. 108 East 8th st. H. Phone M-4749.

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Latest Novelties, Greatest Values.
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Hats for Men, in Panamas, Straws, Bangkoks, Sennetts, \$2 to \$50.
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HOME FURNISHINGS
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Good Quality Home Furnishings
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Quality and satisfaction guaranteed.

CENTRAL

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UP-TO-DATE LIGHTING FIXTURES
No job too large or too small for H. E. FRANK, 421 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Near Ladies' Entrance, Hotel Pfister Lobby

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Showing of exclusive Mid-Summer Hats
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Suits \$35 and up.
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THE DIETZ BOOKBINDING CO.—Blank
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DAIRIES AND CREAMERIES
ASK YOUR GROCER for Peerless Cream-
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FOR ONE HOUR AND FIFTY CENTS.
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MAUFF FLORAL CO., 1225 Logan st.
Phone Main 1588. Cut flowers, plants,
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MICHAEL HEATING CO.—Steam, Furnace
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FINELY furnished, Capitol Hill; two
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HEDGECOCK & JONES, 719 10th St.
For Linens, Laces, Novelties, Forsythe
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EASTERN SHOE REPAIR FACTORY—
Yellow Front. M. J. LAWLER, prop.
Work done by hand and delivered without
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STEAM DYE WORKS, 16 North Second
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PRINZ ELECTRICAL COMPANY—House
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Fancy and Staple Groceries, Crockery,
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WESTERN

WALLA WALLA (Continued)

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Diamonds, Watches, Cross and Crown
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YOU CAN PAY LESS. THE
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Stationery, Office Supplies, Confectionery
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THE BUNTLEY PNEUMATIC SWEEPER
Does the work of 4 men. Show you.
Call at Room 43, E. Main or Phone 901.

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ROGERS & GRAHAM, Paints, Paper, Pa-
per Hanging, Wall Paper, Paints, Pa-
per, Glass, etc. Phone 165.

SPOKANE, WASH.
BANKS
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Ziegler Bldg., 40

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

STEWART wanted: man who understands that work; American Protestant; references required. HOLLAND, 1000 Cambridge St., Boston.

BOY WANTED—14 yrs.; grammar school graduate; Roxbury boy preferred. R. W. SHIFF, 144 Washington St., Roxbury, room 10.

BRASS MELTER, at Wollaston, \$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

CHORE MAN, Forest Hills, \$25 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COLLECTOR, furniture house; age 30-35; married; \$12; with references. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COMPETENT MAN wanted for order team in country; \$22.50 day; good references. H. S. CHAPMAN, P. O. Box 156, Saybrook, Conn.

COOK wanted, Framingham restaurant. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COOK wanted, city restaurant; \$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

COOK wanted for boys' camp; only plain cooking required; middle-aged man preferred. E. L. CURRAN, 27 Tremont St., Boston.

DYER, experienced on garments, wanted at Dorchester; \$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

ELEVATOR BOY (hydraulic), Back Bay apartment house; \$2.50 day; Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

ELEVATOR MAN (colored); \$8. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

EMBROIDER, paper novelties; at Framingham; \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

ENGINEER, first class, at Lawrence, \$25. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

ENGINEER, third class, for a Dorchester; \$24. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

FARM HAND, at Cohasset; \$25 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

FARM HAND, at Woburn; \$20 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

FARM HAND and milkster, at Hingham; \$24 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

FARM HAND, make hay, 5 or 6 weeks; \$20 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

FIRST SKINNING, at East Boston, \$11. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

GENERAL WORK on lawn at Malden; \$2 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Back Bay hotel; \$7 and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

GOOD BARBER wanted at once; \$8 a week, board, room and wash. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

GROCERY CLERK wanted at Belmont; \$12 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

HOSTLER at Melrose, \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

HOUSE MAN, Back Bay hotel; \$20 month and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

KITCHEN MAN, at Framingham; \$15; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

KITCHEN MAN wanted, Malden lunch room; \$5. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

KITCHEN MAN wanted, Waltham hotel; \$20 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

KITCHEN MAN wanted, West End restaurant; \$5. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

KITCHEN MAN wanted, city sea grill; \$7. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

LABORERS for an island in Boston harbor; \$15 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

LABORER, colored preferred; \$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MACHINISTS, all around men, wanted at Lynn; 25-27 hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MARRIED COUPLE, for New Hampshire summer estate; man for general work, woman for housework; \$40 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MARRIED COUPLE, as cooks, for camp in Maine; \$30-\$35 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

MCKAY LASTER, children's all-around piece work, at Chelsea. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

OYSTER MAN wanted, city hotel; \$5 month and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PAINTER'S HELPER, young man, some carpenter's tools; at Cambridge; \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PAINTER, second hand carriages; in city; \$15-\$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PAINTER and paperhanger, at Norwood, \$18, 8-hour day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PORTER AND WASHMAN wanted, having experience with private family preferred; white only. DETROIT ELECTRIC CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston.

PORTER wanted, colored preferred; \$5. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PRESSMAN TAILOR, ladies' and gents'; \$15, at Brookline. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

RIGGS'S HELPER, at Quincy; \$2.25-\$2.50 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ROOFER, at Revere; \$12 and meals. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

RUBBER, on cast iron; in Roxbury; \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

SHEET STOCK MAN—First class man wanted to take charge of sheet stock. Apply F. H. GILSON CO., 28 Stanhope St., Boston.

SPRING MAKER, tubular spring gauge work; pay no object. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

STOVE PLATE MOULDERS, heavy work; at Wakefield. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, power house; steady, reliable man; \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

TAILOR, bushing, wanted at Market head; \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

TINSMITH, at Lynn, 200 hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

WAGON BLACKSMITH WANTED—Competent, steady, reliable man; shop; steady work; 55 hours per week; \$15.50. Apply by letter to W. H. ARMSTRONG, 100 County Conn.

WAITER, noon; \$3.50. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

WAITER (night), Back Bay restaurant. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

WANTED—First class printer; competent to also act as foreman over six men; July and August only; 3 references required. HARBOR EMP. PRESS CO., Main St., Bar Harbor, Me.

WANTED—Man on dairy farm; must be good milker; apply by letter or person. E. J. CHILDS, 55 Ashburton Pl., Boston.

WANTED—Once, first class barber; steady job; pay no object for a steady man. E. J. CHILDS, 55 Ashburton Pl., Boston.

WANTED—Niggerhead and 5 bed operators on men's wet shoes; union factory. HUCKINS & TEMPLE CO., Milford, Mass.

WANTED—First class hand colorists, preferably those familiar with work on greeting cards; only those who really want to work and can make rapid progress. E. J. CHILDS, 55 Ashburton Pl., Boston.

WANTED—Position with an electrical company by a man having experience with electrical work; \$1000.00. E. J. CHILDS, 55 Ashburton Pl., Boston.

WANTED AT ONCE, to begin work if possible, 2 or 3 competent job and ad. call on myself. E. J. CHILDS, 55 Ashburton Pl., Boston.

WASH ROOM MAN, Dorchester laundry, 2000. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

WHEELWRIGHT, in city; \$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

YARD MAN, Back Bay hotel; \$25 month and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GLASS GIRL, in city hotel, \$10 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

GOOD WOMAN wanted to cook dinner and supper for 2 children who attend primary school; also help them from 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. for room and board, good sunny room. MRS. M. C. CLARK, 182 Cabot St., Roxbury, Mass.

HAIREDRESSER wanted at the PALM HAIR DRESSING PARLOR, 972 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.; Wm. Plins.

HELPS HALL GIRL wanted for Back Bay club house; \$10 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

KITCHEN WOMAN, in city hotel, \$20 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

KITCHEN WOMAN, in state institution; \$22 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

KITCHEN WOMAN, at Winthrop beach; \$15 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

LAINFRESSES, shakers, folders and fan folders; \$10 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

LAINFRESSES, shakers, folders and fan folders; \$10 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PANTRY GIRL, in city hotel, \$18 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PRESSER, on children's dresses; piece work; \$1000.00. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PRESSERS, on curtains; in city; \$7. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

PRESSERS, on aprons; \$6-\$7; in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

SAMPLE MAKERS—On white goods; good weekly pay the year round; excellent opportunity. STANBARD MFG. CO., 77 Bedford St., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS (tailoring) in W. Rox.; \$1000.00. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

SECOND GIRL wanted at Bedford Inst.; \$1000.00. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

SHAKERS wanted in Boston laundry; \$1000.00. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

SPEAKER GIRLS (10) at city and Back Bay hotels; \$14-\$16 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

STITCHERS (shirtwaists), at Wollaston, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

STITCHERS, in shirt factory at Cambridge. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

STOREMAN GIRL wanted in Back Bay hotel; \$35-\$40 month and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

WATERMASTERS, in city; \$1000.00. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WARD MAIDS at Roxbury Institution, \$4 week, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

WOMAN WANTED—For general housework in Auburn, Me.; must be good cook, neat and obliging; steady family of adults; steady employment; apply by letter. MRS. S. F. CHARTS, Commonwealth hotel, Boston.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

WESTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED FEMALE

[illegible]

Stock Market Narrow and Stronger

STOCKS MOVE UP ON LIGHT TRANSACTIONS

Trading on the New York Exchange Is Confined to a Comparatively Few Issues—Early Short Covering Is in Evidence

PROFESSIONAL MARKET

Slightly higher prices prevailed at the opening of the New York stock market this morning. Trading was not active, however, and during the first few minutes transactions were confined to a comparatively few stocks. The price movement was influenced somewhat by the better London market and also by the belief that the slump on Saturday was more severe than conditions warranted. A bear attack on Saturday was, it was thought, engineered by the professionals and short covering this morning was responsible for the rally.

All of the active issues showed good fractional improvement during the first sales. Reading, Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Southern Pacific had the greatest gains.

United Fruit was rather conspicuous on the local exchange. It was weak at the start but soon regained most of its loss.

Canadian Pacific opened up 1 1/2 at 215 and after receding nearly a point, advanced well above 216. Union Pacific opened up 3/4 at 141 1/2 and sold up to 144 1/2 before midday. Reading opened up 1/4 at 155 1/2 and gained 2 points before midday. Steel was up 1/4 at the opening at 51 1/2 and advanced more than a point. The preferred also improved. Interborough preferred opened off 1/4 at 55 1/2 and advanced nearly 2 points during the first half of the session.

On the local exchange United Fruit opened off 1/4 at 150 1/2 and at midday was selling at 152 1/2. Hancock opened off 1/4 at 14 and advanced more than a point. Massachusetts Gas preferred advanced a point above the previous closing to 87.

Stocks sagged off somewhat in the early afternoon but losses were unimportant. Business was very quiet at the beginning of the last hour.

A feature of the late trading was selling of Woodworth, Virginia Carolina Chemical and Pullman.

PACIFIC GAS COMPANY MAY PASS DIVIDEND

It is now generally accepted in banking circles that the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, the big western public service corporation, will pass the dividend on its \$22,000,000 common stock. While geographically remote from New England, large amounts of the bonds, and preferred and common stocks of this company are owned in this section. The company has paid four quarterly dividends at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the common stock, and has already run over the usual time for declaration of the dividend due July 15.

Conditions dictating a cessation of common dividends are purely financial. That is, the company has been doing a great deal of construction work and in connection therewith is experiencing the common difficulty of finding the necessary capital. Officials of the company state that the matter will not be finally determined until July 1, but the price of the stock augurs ill for a regular disbursement. The common sold well up in the 100s recently, and is now 41 bid. In addition to the \$22,000,000 common stock, Pacific Gas & Electric has \$10,000,000 6 per cent preferred, but this dividend is in no danger.

Despite the probability of a discontinuance of common dividends, earnings of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company make a favorable showing. For the first quarter of this year they were considerably in excess of the amount necessary to pay common stock dividends.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Probably showers late tonight or Tuesday; light variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers in early morning or on Tuesday; light variable winds.

Pressure is normal in the Atlantic slope, the Gulf states and the lake region, and low over the rest of the country with the center of the low in the Canadian North-west. The weather is clear in the lake region and the upper Mississippi valley and cloudy to partly cloudy over the rest of the country. Scattered showers have occurred in the past 24 hours on the Pacific slope and in the southern states. Temperatures are reasonable without marked changes in all districts.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 70-72 noon 75
Average temperature yesterday, 72-74.

IN OTHER CITIES
(Maximum)
Washington 74 Portland, Me. 78
New York 80 Pittsburgh 80
San Francisco 74 Des Moines 84
Buffalo 74 Denver 84
Philadelphia 80 Albany 80
Kansas City 74 Chicago 70
Jacksonville 84 St. Louis 86
San Francisco 74

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 4:38 High water, 2:40
Sun sets 7:20 2:10 a. m., 2:49 p. m.
Length of day 13:42
JULY AUTO LAMPS AT 7:35 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	62 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Ag Chem	44	44	44	44
Am Can	25 1/2	27	25 1/2	26
Am Car Pk	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Am Cities	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Coal Oil	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Locom	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Smelting	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Smelting pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am T & T	128	128	128	128
Am Writing P	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Anacosta	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Aetna	95	95 1/2	95	95 1/2
Aetna pf	98	98	98	98
At Coast Line	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Balt & Ohio	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Brooklyn R T	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Brooklyn Union	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Cal Petrol	28	28	28	28
Cal Petrol pf	58	58 1/2	58	58 1/2
Can Pac	215	216 1/2	214 1/2	215 1/2
Can Pac ret 3d pt	209 1/2	209 1/2	209 1/2	209 1/2
Ches & Ohio	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	57
Chi & Gt W	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Chi & Gt W pf	25 1/2	26	25 1/2	25 1/2
Chi M & St P	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Chino	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33
Col Fuel	26 1/2	27	26 1/2	27
Col Southern	30	30	30	30
Con Gas	129	129	129	129
Corn Prod	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
Del & Hudson	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Erie	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Erie 1st pf	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gen Electric	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Gl N Y	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Gl N Y Ore	29 1/2	31 1/2	29 1/2	31 1/2
Gu & Co	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Harvest of N J	105	105	105	105
Illinois Valley	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Int Marine	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Inter-Met	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Inter-Met pf	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Int Pump	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
K C F & M pf	65	65	65	65
Kan City So	26 1/2	27	26 1/2	26 1/2
Kan & Texas	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Lehigh Valley	149 1/2	150 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Mex & Nash	130	130 1/2	130	130 1/2
Mex Petrol	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Miami	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
M & St L	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
M S P & S Ste M	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Missouri Pacific	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Nat Biscuit	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
Nevada	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
N Y Central	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
N Y C & H L	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
N Y N H & H	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
North American	65	65	65	65
Norfolk & West	103	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
Northern Pac	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Out & Wes	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
Pennsylvania	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
People's Gas	107	107	107	107
Pitts Coal	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Pressed Ste Car	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pullman	153	153 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Ray Con	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Reading	157 1/2	157 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Rep L & S pf	75	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Rock Island	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island pf	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Ry S S	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Seaboard A L	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Seaboard A L pf	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Southern Pac	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94
Southern Ry	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
St L & S F	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
St L & S F 2d pt	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
St L & S F 3d pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 4th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 5th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 6th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 7th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 8th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 9th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 10th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 11th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 12th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 13th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 14th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 15th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 16th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 17th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 18th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 19th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 20th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 21st pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 22nd pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 23rd pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 24th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 25th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 26th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 27th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 28th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 29th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 30th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 31st pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 32nd pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 33rd pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 34th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 35th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 36th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 37th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 38th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 39th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 40th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 41st pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 42nd pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 43rd pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 44th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 45th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 46th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 47th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 48th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 49th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 50th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 51st pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 52nd pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 53rd pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 54th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 55th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 56th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 57th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 58th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 59th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 60th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 61st pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 62nd pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 63rd pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 64th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 65th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 66th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 67th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 68th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 69th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 70th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 71st pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 72nd pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 73rd pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 74th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 75th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 76th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 77th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 78th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 79th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 80th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 81st pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 82nd pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 83rd pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 84th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 85th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 86th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 87th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 88th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 89th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 90th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 91st pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 92nd pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 93rd pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S F 94th pt	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2

News of Commercial and Financial World

REASON FOR LIQUIDATION ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE

Bankers of the World Obligated to Face Financing of the Autumn Crops and See International Struggle for Gold Beginning in June Instead of Fall

(By our financial correspondent)
LONDON—What the Times calls "salutary liquidation" has continued to be the main feature of the stock markets. And perhaps that is the most optimistic way of looking at the matter. The very fact that liquidation has come in such a severe form shows that it had to come—and if it had to come, it is "salutary" that it should come now, rather than later on when the bankers of the world have to face the finance of the autumn crops.

As a matter of fact, however, it is probable that it is because the bankers always more or less, of necessity, a present class—are already looking forward to the autumn calls upon them, that this much talked of liquidation has been forced upon the market. The enormous number of new issues, as has been pointed out in these columns, has resulted in a tremendous congestion of stock in the hands of underwriters, who have had to pledge these securities with the bankers in order to carry out their underwriting pledges.

This sort of thing can go on for a certain time, but after that uncertain period called a "certain time" has elapsed, the bankers begin to get a bit restive. They see the autumn months approaching, when they will have demands upon them for harvest-finance in all directions; and they see the international struggle for gold beginning in June instead of as usual in August, and they begin, first politely, then insistently, to ask the underwriters to repay their loans. This the underwriters can only do by putting out upon the market large lines of the stocks left upon their hands, with such results as we have seen: a general "slump" in prices, and undisguised anxiety and depression upon the face of broker and jobber alike.

It has, indeed, been an anxious week, more so, as is ever the case, from fear of what might happen than by reason of anything that actually has happened. The failure for about £1,000,000 of a firm of jobbers in the South American market made matters worse. The big houses interested were forced obliged to take up the liabilities, for it would have been worse for their interests to

throw these large blocks of stock upon the market.

So much for domestic happenings, though nowadays it is difficult to predicate domesticity of any financial situation, so bonded and strung together by cable and telephone are the markets in both hemispheres. For instance, in this case the situation is affected by the German demand for gold. So much so, that talk of bank rate coming down has changed to talk of its going up. As we have already said, the international struggle for gold is starting much earlier than usual and the signs of its beginning are that Germany has swooped down upon each "parcel" of gold that has come into the London market and borne it away on her eagle wings to the Fatherland.

Here we come back to militarism and its effect. Armies cannot be enlarged for nothing and Germany has to borrow to pay for her determination to restore to the Teuton her predominating position over the Slav, lately disturbed by Balkan successes. Moreover, the situation in Germany is complicated by the fact that for some time back she has both been trading and speculating with borrowed money.

The speculations cannot as a whole have been successful. Huge amounts of Canadian Pacific shares have lately been liquidated in Berlin, i. e., they have been thrown away at any price by speculators who were not strong enough to hold them in a falling market. As regards the trading, German energy is always inclined to go ahead rather faster than it should from the point of view of financial safety, and when monetary stringency comes along, it comes to many a budding enterprise, like the "sneaping envious frost" which, as Shakespeare describes it, "blasts all our buds from blooming."

There is, however, no real occasion for alarm, either in the stock, or money markets. Well known causes, such as a surfeit of issues, are having a well known effect—depression in the stock markets. The money position is closely related to this, but the symptoms of stringency are aggravated by the unfortunate, unproductive military expenditure now being wasted both in France and Germany.

CHARTERS GRANTED TO NEW CORPORATIONS IN BAY STATE

Charters were issued last week to the following new business corporations:

Hillside Club, Inc., Medford, \$6,000; Wilfred F. St. Coeur, Henry V. Rowell, Harry M. McNear, Alexander B. Grant, Jr., Harold MacBride, Elmer C. Drown, L. P. Page Company, Springfield, \$5,000; Charles B. Page, Leon P. Page, Ethelwald C. Pease.
H. T. Rhoades Company, Boston, automobiles, \$3,000; Harry Bergson, Florence A. Cleary, Howard T. Rhoades.
Sturges Jones Last Company, Brockton, \$450,000; George C. Schelter, John C. Schelter, George H. Harris, Carlisle L. Sturges, Paul S. Jones.
Hub Fish Company, Boston, \$15,000; John Burns, Jr., William F. McKeon, Alta M. Adams.
John Burns Company, Boston, fish, \$35,000; John Burns, Jr., William F. McKeon, Alta M. Adams.
Shoe City Coat Company, Inc., Lynn, \$5,000; Stephen A. Mathewson, Walter E. Surridge, Arthur B. Maddison.
The George A. Littlefield Company, Boston, sports, \$15,000; George A. Littlefield, John J. Donovan.
The Bennington Company, Boston, hardware, \$50,000; Daniel C. Palmer, Arthur H. Brown, Clifford A. Barden.
New York Egg and Fruit Company, Boston, \$10,000; Oscar Rottenberg, Max Shwerner, Morris Tobin.
Varney & Puch Company, Boston, hides, \$25,000; George W. Varney, Joseph A. Puch.
Clinton Amusement Company, \$10,000; Philip J. Philbin, Walter J. O'Toole, Hiram Abrams, Walter E. Greene.
White Star Laundry, Inc., Lynn, \$50,000; Murray E. Zolrows, Laurie K. McCulloch, Horace T. Cahill.
Witch City Auto Company, Salem, \$7,000; Edwin Cook, Charles A. Cook, William H. Church.
S. L. Prentiss Company, Boston, electric specialties, \$20,000; Samuel L. Prentiss, Sarah N. Prentiss, Nathan N. Prentiss.
Standard Time Table Company, Lowell, \$100,000; John W. Ogden, Walter R. Dame, W. Hubert Wood.
American Clutch Company, Amesbury, \$10,000; Frank R. Nutting, Alfred B. Nutting, Frank R. Whitaker, Wilbur H. Taylor.
Bagley Heating Regulator Company, Inc., Boston, \$50,000; Orin Bagley, Benjamin P. Clements, Alice M. Cole.
A. H. Atkinson Company, Boston, transfer, \$3,000; Abner H. Atkinson, Margaret E. Atkinson, Thomas E. Dempsey.
The Ricker-Bennett Company, Cambridge, paints, \$50,000; Charles S. Ricker, Horace A. Bennett, John M. Gibbs.
Steinfeld Amusement Company, Inc., Springfield, \$25,000; Samuel H. Steinfeld, Samuel V. Grand, Harry Asher.
B. Walk & Son Co., Boston, footwear,

\$10,000; Benjamin Walk, Samuel Walk, Dora Walk.
Mansfield Baking Company, Springfield, \$100,000; Isaac T. McGregor, Duane F. Phelps, Charles H. Beckwith.
Franklin Spa Company, Boston, \$5,000; Henry M. Putney, David H. Murphy, Lewis N. Gilman.
Sterling Amusement Company, Boston, \$25,000; Charles A. Dooley, Henry T. Schaefer, Harry J. Jaquith.
Elliot Petticoat Company, Boston, \$10,000; Barnett Creelman, Joseph Goodman, Morris Freid.
Atlantic Carbonic Company, Chelsea, \$25,000; Charles H. Miles, John J. Gaffney, Warren P. Jackson.
East Dedham Garage, Inc., \$5,000; Howard H. Bonnemort, Charles J. Bonnemort, Irene M. Bonnemort.
The Robert Wilson Company, Springfield, \$10,000; Robert Wilson, Charles H. Wilson, Clifford E. Cook.

JUNE TROLLEY EARNINGS LARGE

June gross of Massachusetts trolley systems is panning out fully as well and in some cases noticeably better than was expected. If roads like Massachusetts Electric break even with June 1912, they will be doing exceedingly well. June a year ago saw a big gain for the Massachusetts Electric Companies of \$69,000 gross. To date the Massachusetts Electric Companies is something ahead of the same part of June a year ago, and it seems possible that the month will at least equal the 1912 record.

Boston Elevated is of course making a comparison with June, 1912, which was a strike month, with a decrease in gross income of over \$230,000. All of that \$230,000 decrease will be regained this year and something added for good measure. Probably the daily gain in new gross will run between \$1500 and \$2000 if the balance of the month holds as good as the first three weeks.

TO CONTINUE RAILROAD WORK

CHICAGO—Presidents Miller of Burlington, Markham of Illinois Central and other western presidents, follow Ripley of Atchison in declaring they will not stop any improvement work on hand. Even Atchison will proceed with its work principally with yards outside of Chicago, new shops at Bloomington and miscellaneous grain reductions. Illinois Central will spend over \$2,000,000 on Memphis terminals.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 58c, off 1/4c; Mexican dollars 48c, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver 26 1/2d, off 1/4d.

DISBURSEMENTS IN BOSTON FOR MONTH OF JULY

Dividend, Interest and Principal Payments Estimated Little Under Forty Million Dollars—Gain Over Last Year

TELEPHONE'S SHARE

Dividend, interest and principal payments in Boston during July are estimated at \$39,463,616, compared with \$37,943,950 a year ago, and \$37,672,825 two years ago.

Included in the above figures is the entire amount of dividends payable by copper companies listed on the local exchange, which in several instances are not paid in Boston, although a large portion is distributed to Boston stockholders.

The copper companies paying dividends next month, with rate, compared with rates for corresponding periods in previous years, follow:

Shares	1912	1911	1910
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1,146,938	875,500	850,000
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1,146,938	875,500	850,000
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1,146,938	875,500	850,000
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1,146,938	875,500	850,000
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1,146,938	875,500	850,000
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1,146,938	875,500	850,000
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1,146,938	875,500	850,000
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1,146,938	875,500	850,000
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1,146,938	875,500	850,000
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1,146,938	875,500	850,000

Total \$39,463,616

*Probable. †Dividends paid semi-annually—January and July—until last fall.

A year ago there was \$2,722,982 paid in dividends on copper shares.

The state of Massachusetts makes a large disbursement next month as the semi-annual interest on a large portion of its bonds falls due, calling for \$1,490,229 compared with \$1,044,692 a year ago; this month the state paid out nothing in interest, December and June being the only months in the year when the commonwealth has no interest falling due. The city of Boston will pay \$523,000 principal and \$1,157,946 interest next month, which is unusually large, as the semi-annual interest on a large amount of its bonds falls due in July. A year ago the city of Boston paid out \$1,450,544 in principal and interest.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company makes the largest individual payment for interest and dividends next month—\$8,449,642—being called upon to pay \$1,560,000 on its \$75,000,000 4s and \$6,889,642 in dividends on its 3,448,821 shares of stock.

The classification of estimated payments to be made next month follows:

Interest on railroad bonds	\$3,875,000
Principal and Int. Mass. Electric	1,490,229
Interest on miscellaneous bonds	3,783,250
Interest on city and town bonds	3,232,191
Int. and prin. on state and Boston bonds	2,730,626
Int. on other city and town bonds	425,000
Divs. on railroads and street railway stocks	7,730,500
Dividends on manufacturing stocks	1,676,500
Dividends on mfg. stocks	1,676,500
Dividends on copper stocks	3,232,191
Divs. on miscellaneous stocks	12,775,000
Total	\$39,463,616

The passing of the Boston & Maine Railroad common dividend reduces the total disbursements on New England railroad shares next month by \$321,949.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Berlin cable says underwriting syndicate of banks has \$100,000,000 of unsold scribbled imperial and Prussian securities.

Japan had her banner year in foreign trade in 1912, doing a total business of \$603,686,645, an increase of \$95,927,439 over 1911. Imports from United States amounted to \$63,253,847.

President Willard of Baltimore & Ohio expresses gratification at purpose of interstate commerce commission to make independent inquiry relative to increase in freight rates by eastern railroads.

French portion of new 6 per cent Mexican loan, amounting to \$80,000,000, has been offered for subscription at 97.93. Loan is due in 10 years and is guaranteed by application of 38 per cent of customs import and export duties.

Country's foreign trade will pass \$4,000,000,000 mark, for first time, in fiscal year which comes to a close next Monday week. Exports and imports for 11 months ending May 31 were \$3,984,000,000; so that total for fiscal year will be about \$4,250,000,000.

Berlin cable says monetary outlook is somewhat improved; over \$6,000,000 has reached Reichsbank from Holland, and London continues sending gold; bankers are unwilling to pay more than 0 1/2 per cent for money from abroad; Seehandlung is extending today's maturities to end of July.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1912 as follows:

	1913	1912
Exchanges	\$10,977,764	\$18,613,070
Exchanges	695,795	1,005,476

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$26,203.

IOWA CROP ACREAGE

NEW YORK—Iowa weather bureau reports corn acreage will be about the same as last year, when the state had 10,047,000 acres. Haying has begun and heavy yields are anticipated.

MOST FAVORABLE SHOWING OF FOREIGN TRADE FOR MAY

Large Increase in Exports of Merchandise and a Falling Off in Imports for the Month—New High Records Likely to Be Made for the Year

NEW YORK—The foreign trade statement for the month of May made a most favorable showing and gave us a large excess of exports of merchandise to furnish exchange for remittance against the sale of our stocks by Europe. It is probable in a way, that tight money helped bring its own relief for the large exports of agricultural products during the month were helped by the attitude of the banks in the interior in calling upon holders of wheat to reduce their loans. The outcome was an increase of \$19,200,000 in exports for the month while there was a falling off of \$22,200,000 in imports. The result was an increase in the excess of exports for the month of \$41,500,000, bringing it up to the large total of \$61,100,000.

The combination of large exports and smaller imports made the past month the most favorable May and the showing for the eleven months also indicates that the twelve months ending with the current month will make history in our foreign trade statistics. The decline in imports because of the pending revision of the tariff did not begin early enough to prevent an increase in imports for eleven months as compared with the same period a year ago, but it has helped the increase down to less than the gain in exports. The imports for the eleven months ending with May show a gain of \$77,000,000 in the balance in our favor, and to this might be added a gain of \$10,000,000 in the excess of exports of silver over imports.

The excess of exports of commodities for the 11 months ending with May was \$621,000,000. The largest excess of exports in the history of the government was in 1908 when the total was \$666,400,000. It is apparent, then, that the excess of exports during June need only reach \$45,000,000 to tie this record, while the fact that the excess in May was \$61,100,000 indicates that when the 12 months record is complete it will be found that we have made a new high record for excess exports of commodities. It would seem as though the tendency toward smaller imports would be even

more marked in June than in May and as exports of agricultural products have been heavy the outlook is good for reaching the new high record indicated.

The year ending with this month will complete a 20-year record of excess of exports of commodities over imports, the last excess of imports having been in 1893. The yearly amounts have varied greatly, ranging from \$75,000,000 in 1893 to \$666,000,000 in 1908; but there has been no break in the record for excess exports during the period. The total of the excess of exports during the 20-year period constituting a favorable trade balance has reached the enormous amount of \$8,600,000,000, including an estimate for 1913. The wonderful growth and progress of the United States during the past 20 years has been, in no small measure, due to our ability to sell more to foreign countries than we bought from them.

The fact that we have exported a small excess of gold, about \$11,000,000, during the 11 months when the trade balance has been so heavily in our favor shows that the movements of the precious metal do not always follow trade balances. The fact is that during the 20 years of continuous excess of commodity exports we have exported gold on balance in about as many years and in about the same quantity as we have imported it on balance. The attention of the country has recently been called to the amounts sent abroad annually for various purposes, other than in settlement of trade balances; by a large increase in the estimated total reaching, in fact, to \$1,000,000,000 per annum, according to the more conservative authority.

It has been made clear now that it is the flow of credits and securities that governs the movement of gold and, in banking circles, the leading financial centers of the world are also so closely knit together that credit and gold go where they are most needed; hence the importance, to us of a clearing up of the political and financial conditions in Europe which will permit of the usual flow of foreign investment capital this way.

PROBABLE VALUE OF THE CROPS FOR THIS YEAR

NEW YORK—Indicated crop yields shown in the government's June report, valued at farm price of Dec. 1 of last year, compare with government's estimate of value of last year's crops (based on the same farm price) as follows:

	1913	1912
Wheat	\$565,440,000	\$535,280,000
Oats	352,176,000	452,460,000
Barley	113,120,000	112,857,000
Rye	23,205,000	23,636,000
Hay	\$26,000,000	\$26,000,000
Total	\$1,079,941,000	\$1,150,233,000

Corn valuation last year was \$1,520,450,000. December prices at Chicago are barely a cent a bushel below 1912, so that valuation for this season may tentatively be taken as equal to that of a year ago. Cotton and cotton seed values combined might be estimated at \$975,000,000 for crop of 1912. Presumably that of 1913 will reach an equal figure on present prospects. Last year's total value of the five cereals, hay and cotton, as well as cotton seed, was \$4,495,796,000. No government report has yet been made on corn. It has had its own troubles this season, but is now looking and doing well. The July report is expected to show a favorable condition. Acreage in cotton is not yet known, but it is generally agreed it is larger than last year. Wheat harvested last season was 10.5 per cent more than indicated yield of June 1 of that year, while oats harvested 27.8 and barley 15 per cent more than indicated yield. Such an increase could hardly be looked for this year, especially in oats.

Potatoes, rice, buckwheat, flaxseed, etc., last year were valued at \$385,000,000. Excluding fruit and vegetables this made a total crop valuation of \$4,880,796,000.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 307,093 head, an increase of 25,287 head and were 50,048 head in excess of last year.

Arrivals of hogs fell off 13,573 head over one year ago. Deliveries of cattle were 11,198 head larger than those of the preceding week and 528 head heavier than the same period of 1912. Sheep receipts increased 27,682 head for the week and 26,926 head for the year.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended June 21.

	Last week	Prev. week	Last year
Hogs	143,123	154,096	120,527
Cattle	113,120	112,857	112,857
Sheep	21,244	23,282	24,218
Total	207,503	209,616	207,503

AMERICAN STRAWBOARD

CHICAGO—President Barber of American Strawboard has requested American Strawboard stockholders to take \$1,000,000 debentures offered. Mr. Barber will take all not subscribed.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, June 23)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Chicago—J. P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons; 183 Essex st., room 703.
Chicago—J. C. Doremus of H. E. Doremus & Son; Copley Plaza.
Chicago—S. Longmire of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 300 Summer st.
Cincinnati—A. Levy & I. Netter of Chas. Meiss Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Hartford, Conn.—H. Mittleman and A. Hunter; U. S.
Houston, Tex.—I. Miller; U. S.
Kansas City, Mo.—H. C. Blazer of Jones Post Mfg. Co.; Essex.
Knoxville, Tenn.—M. D. Arnold & I. R. Dooley of Arnold Beneger Doyle & Co.; Bruns.
Los Angeles—William Sandler of Golden State Shoe Co.; Essex.
Nashville—Byrd and Edwin Murray of Murray Brothers Shoe Co.; Brunswick.
New Orleans, La.—A. Martinez of Martinez & Bros.; Tour.
Petersburg, Va.—A. C. Wright and W. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S.
Petersburg, Va.—C. B. Nunnally; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—H. Coleman and E. C. Perkins of Wingo Elliott & Crump Co.; Parker.
St. Louis—J. A. Palen; U. S.
St. Louis—J. A. Palen; U. S.
Ridgely, Me.—E. E. Merrill of Hodsdon Mfg. Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—Harvey Bates of England Walton & Co.; 194 South 41.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and take information bureau, 195 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

LARGER AMOUNT IRON ORE MINED

NEW YORK—The iron ore mined in the United States in 1912 amounted to the great total of 53,150,147 tons, compared with 43,876,552 tons mined in 1911, an increase of 11,273,595 tons, or 25.69 per cent, according to an advance statement of the United States geological survey. The production for 1912 was second only to the output of 1910, falling 1,864,750 tons below the record production of that year, which was 57,014,906 tons.

The Minnesota iron ranges furnished nearly 62.5 per cent of the total iron ore for the United States in 1912. The whole Lake Superior district, comprising all the mines in Minnesota and Michigan and part of those in Wisconsin mined 46,368,578 tons in 1912 or nearly 84.08 per cent of the total.

The total quantity of ore marketed in 1912, according to reports received by the survey, was 57,017,614 tons, valued at \$107,050,153, compared with \$41,002,447 tons, valued at \$86,716,575 in 1911. The marketed production therefore represents an increase in quantity of 15,025,167 tons, or 38.75 per cent in value of \$20,333,578, or 23.45 per cent. The average price per ton in 1912, according to these figures, was \$1.88, compared with \$2.11 in 1911. This represents the selling value of the ore f. o. b. at the mines, but does not include any freight costs.

\$2,000,000 Cities Service Company

Seven Per Cent. Five-Year Coupon Convertible Gold Notes

Dated May 15, 1913 Denominations \$100, \$500, \$1,000

Interest January 1st and July 1st, payable at office of

HENRY L. DOHERTY & COMPANY

Sixty Wall Street, New York

or at office of SPERLING & CO., London, England

Issued under a Trust Agreement (Equitable Trust Company, New York, Trustee)

Total Authorized, \$10,000,000 To be issued at this time, \$5,000,000

\$3,000,000 of the notes have been sold in London.

A large portion of the remainder has been taken by the company's American stockholders.

The safety of these notes as an investment cannot be questioned, as the market value of the Company's Preferred and Common stocks overlying these notes was over Eighteen Million Dollars on May 31st, 1913, or more than three and one-half times the total amount of notes now being issued. The net earnings of the Company for the twelve months ending May 31st, 1913, were \$1,334,921.95, or more than three and three-quarter times the interest on these \$5,000,000 of notes.

The Company's undisturbed surplus May 31st, 1913, was \$835,031.28.

Since organization of the Company in October, 1910, monthly dividends have been paid on Preferred stock at six per cent. per annum, and monthly dividends are now being paid on Common stock at five per cent. per annum.

These notes are subject to call at 102 and interest on thirty days' notice, and are convertible at any time prior to redemption or maturity into Cities Service Company Preferred stock at par.

Having sold the major portion of this offering of \$2,000,000, we now offer the unsold remainder at

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Descriptive circular and subscription blank furnished on request.

HENRY L. DOHERTY & COMPANY

Sixty Wall Street New York

PENFIELD MOWER

Boston Representative

Nineteen Congress Street

Telephone Main 2329

STILL MUCH INTEREST SHOWN IN THE MARCONI CONTRACT

(By our financial correspondent)

LONDON—The Marconi committee is even yet dragging along its slow and weary length, but it is not to this respectable though depressing institution (as it must now almost be regarded) that we would refer this week. A little side-play of the whole affair has just concluded in the trial of Cecil Chesterton (brother of the better known G. K. Chesterton) for criminal libel of Godfrey Isaacs, general manager of the Marconi Company. Mr. Chesterton had made allegations of the clearest and most definite sort, involving Mr. Isaacs' being a financial desperado of the worst kind. Moreover, Mr. Chesterton had asserted the actual implication of the attorney-general in gross corruption.

Naturally everyone thought that he would be able to offer some evidence, even if it turned out to be unreliable.

Events in the Athletic World

OBERLIN MEN
WILL HAVE NEW
ATHLETIC FIELD

Plans Drawn and Work Already
Begun on Great Space for
Benefit of All Students at
Ohio Institution

TO COST \$50,000

OBERLIN, O.—The dawn of the new era in the life of Oberlin men is at hand. Plans have been drawn and work already begun which will eventually give every man in Oberlin College a chance to participate in some form of open air activity for his own pleasure and well-being. While intercollegiate athletics are not to be ignored in the provisions made, the underlying purpose of the proposed field is to benefit those whose need is the greatest—the non-athletic students.

The new field is a combination of Dill field and Athletic park, plus 10 acres lying north and west of them, which has been used by academy teams since its purchase seven years ago, and with the addition of four acres recently acquired by the college, adjoining Dill field on the east.

The varsity football field, surrounded by a new cinder track, will be situated directly north of the end of Woodland avenue, about 200 feet east of the old Dill field gridiron. It will be flanked by adequate stands, modest but attractive in appearance.

That all the sports which interest crowds of spectators may be easily reached through the main entrance at the head of Woodland avenue, the varsity baseball diamond will be located just northwest of the football field and track. It will have its separate grandstand which will be easily reached by walks and drives from the main entrance.

In addition to the two varsity fields mentioned, which will be only an improved duplication of the present facilities, at least three and, if necessary, four additional football fields will be laid out. Three practise diamonds for baseball are also afforded, while just inside the entrance to the left, lying west of the varsity football field, there is room for 14 first class tennis courts. The tennis courts shown just northwest of these are designed for intercollegiate matches and for the use of varsity tennis teams.

The feature of the cinder track, which deserves special mention, is the 220 yard straightaway—the only one of its kind in the state of Ohio. This new track, scientifically constructed, curbed both inside and out, built absolutely level, yet adequately drained, will prove a great boon to Ohio athletics as well as to Oberlin students.

Underneath the stands, locker and dressing rooms, shower baths, and storage rooms will be provided. It will be possible for students going out for an hour's exercise to go directly to the field without the trouble and loss of time now necessitated by first going to the gymnasium and then to the field.

The entire field will, of necessity, have to be enclosed, but it is hoped that a considerable portion of the fence can be so designed as to make it pleasing and attractive without exceeding a reasonable outlay. At the end of Woodland avenue a suitable entrance with gateway, ticket booths and turnstiles and the necessary facilities for handling a crowd easily and quickly must eventually be provided.

It has been considered that this entrance, as well as some other individual features of the plan, will afford to classes a suitable way to make their class gifts to the college.

Perhaps the most important of all the provisions made is the system of drainage. This comprises the laying of over 8000 feet of tile under specifications which assure rapid and effective drainage.

Such drainage will go far toward overcoming the unfavorable character of the Oberlin soil. At this writing about one third of the drainage system has been installed and the excavation for the running track has been made.

The area within the track has been graded so as to make the football field slightly crowned in the center, thus affording surface drainage to supplement the subdrainage system. It is expected that this area will be enriched and seeded within the next few days, thus giving ample time to secure a sod which will at least be sufficient for the intercollegiate games next fall.

The athletic association has turned over to the college slightly over \$4000 toward the financing of this project. The Cleveland Club of Oberlin Men has voluntarily voted to raise the balance of the sum required to complete the field.

It is hoped that the efforts of the alumni will be so successful that the work may go forward without interruption. A rough estimate of the several items of expense called for in the plans as projected is as follows:

Additional land \$4,400
Underdrainage 8,500
Construction of new track and grandstand 3,000
Construction of tennis courts, play diamonds and practise fields 3,500
Concrete stands and bleachers for football and track 20,000
Main entrance, fence, etc. 10,000
\$50,000

TOSCAM II. COMES IN FIRST

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—The Toscam II won the motorboat race from Bermuda via Brooklyn to this city yesterday, arriving here at 10:32:02 o'clock in the morning. The Barbara II arrived nine minutes later.

HARVARD ENDS
SUCCESSFUL
ATHLETIC YEAR

Harvard's athletic season ended Saturday with the baseball victory over Yale at Ebbets park, Brooklyn, the Cambridge major athletic teams winning four of the five contests with Yale and the freshmen getting full share of the class honors.

Harvard won football, baseball, hockey and rowing from Yale, while the lacrosse and soccer teams won their league championships. Only in track sports was Harvard beaten by Yale, the Crimson athletes later coming out to furnish the sensation of the intercollegiate championship games and running a close second to the victorious Pennsylvanians.

The year was the last that Harvard's athletics will be conducted under the supervision of William F. Garcelon, treasurer of the H. A. A., whose resignation will go into effect Aug. 1. In his five years at Cambridge, Mr. Garcelon not only has brought about a splendid reorganization of the athletic department, but has seen the Crimson win more than a full share of victories in all branches of competitive sport.

His successor has not been selected by the athletic committee, but after his retirement it is very likely that Mr. Garcelon will be available as an advisor and that he will continue his special interest in track sports, over which he was the director, even before he took the office of graduate treasurer and supervisor of general athletics at Harvard.

ASSOCIATION
MAKES RULES

NEW YORK.—The first general meeting of the United States of America Football Association, the newly organized governing soccer body of the United States, was held here yesterday. Delegates from all sections of the country attended. The following officers were elected: Dr. G. R. Manning, New York, president; Oliver Hemingway of Philadelphia, Thomas H. McKnight of Chicago and W. D. Love of Pawtucket, vice presidents; Thomas W. Cahill, Newark, N. J., secretary; Archibald Birse, Chicago, treasurer.

The principal business transacted, aside from the election of officers, was the adoption of a constitution and the official rules, as well as the national challenge cup rules, which will govern all amateur and professional games in this country.

FIRST OF GREAT
COMPANY ARRIVE

DENVER, Colo.—The vanguard of the 5000 men and women Turners who will participate in the thirty-first Olympiad of the North American Gymnastic Union, which opens Wednesday, arrived here today from 40 states of the Union. Before night it is expected that 2000 of the participants will be in Denver. Besides the 5000 who will participate in the events, it is expected that many thousands of visitors will attend the turnfest.

THISTLE WINS VIKING TROPHY

BLOCK ISLAND.—The Thistle, owned by J. H. Wallace, won the Lipton Viking trophy, and Henry Seidner's Alfred S. captured the Day cup in the New York Yacht Club's 100-mile power boat race, which started off Whortleberry island Saturday and ended at Block island yesterday. The Thistle's time was 11h. 21m. 45s., while the Frances II., second in the Viking contest, crossed the line a minute later in 11h. 22m. 47s. In the Day cup event the time of the Alfred S. was 14h. 3m. and the Elmo II., the next boat to finish, 16h. 52m. 48s.

DREAM ON WAY TO PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA.—The power boat Dream, winner of the race from Philadelphia to Bermuda for the James Gordon Bennett cup, passed the Delaware breakwater yesterday, presumably bound for Philadelphia. Damage to machinery prevented the Dream from contesting in the return race.

WON WESTERN CONFERENCE RELAY



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS VARSITY ONE-MILE RELAY TEAM FOR 1913
Left to right—Henderson, Hunter, Coach Gill, Sanders and Cortis

URBANA, Ill.—For the third successive year and the fourth since the event was first scheduled in 1909, the University of Illinois captured the western conference one-mile relay championship this year. Coach Gill has had remark-

BOSTON CHAMPIONS SHOW
STRONG FOR PAST WEEK,
LOSING BUT SINGLE GAME

Both leaders in the two big leagues fell off in games won last week. In the National, the Philadelphia team won three and lost four, while in the American the Athletics broke even at three all.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the American league race for the week was the spurt made by the Boston Red Sox. Since the season started the prominent question has been: "Can Stahl's players repeat?" Until this last week few there were who dared to answer in the affirmative. But Stahl's men, playing western teams in Boston, started a brace which they held over into Philadelphia toward the last of the week. The team for the week won six and lost one. And the last two wins were against Connie Mack's men. Stahl's men are hitting better now, but whether his pitchers will improve enough to assist much in overcoming the long lead of the Athletics is still a question.

Meanwhile, Cleveland has fallen back a bit, while Washington is not fulfilling the hopes Griffith built on his men's last year's work.

John McGraw now says he looks to Chicago to be his strongest opponents in the pennant race. The Philadelphia team showed a let-up in its pace last week, but defeated the hard-working Boston Braves two games on Saturday, when a record crowd welcomed Stallings' men home to Boston.

Brooklyn, the other surprise in this league, lost no games the whole week. New York should soon lead this league, if McGraw's famous pitchers, backed by Fromme, hold good. Pittsburgh meets

VANDERBILT'S
TEAM AWARDED
FIRST PRIZE

LONDON.—Lord Lonsdale as judge in coaching the marathon has awarded the first prize to A. G. Vanderbilt's team of bays after the drive from Bushey park to the horse show.

CLARK RACE WILL
START SATURDAY

NEWPORT.—The third Clark cup race for the Clark gold cup, which starts Saturday around Cape Cod to Marblehead, was instituted two years ago by F. Lewis Clark of Spokane, Wash., then commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club, as an incentive to bring the fleet of yachts attending the Harvard and Yale races into eastern waters. The trophy for the race is of solid gold, of artistic workmanship and valued at \$1500.

The big schooner Elena, owned by Morton F. Plant of Groton, Ct., has two holds on the cup and will endeavor to obtain permanent possession this year. It is expected that she will sail against the Iroquois, formerly the Queen, owned and sailed by E. Walter Clark of Philadelphia; the Enchantress, owned by William E. Iselin of New York; and the Sea Fox, owned by Commodore Dallas B. Pratt of the New York Yacht Club, as well as the new Vagrant, owned and sailed by Harold S. Vanderbilt of New York, the latest addition to the big schooner fleet.

The Eastern Yacht Club offers additional prizes for sloops and yawls.

POLO AT ONWENTSLA TOMORROW

CHICAGO.—Play in the mid western polo championship games will start tomorrow at the Onwentsla Club. The Kansas City Club team, three time champions, will oppose the Cincinnati team in the first match.

STANFORD BEATS KEIO 5 TO 4

TOKIO.—The baseball team of Leland Stanford Jr. University defeated the nine of Keio University yesterday in a closely played game, 5 to 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.	1912
Philadelphia	35	17	.673	429
New York	32	21	.604	374
Brooklyn	29	23	.558	404
Chicago	32	27	.542	369
Pittsburgh	27	31	.466	385
Boston	24	30	.444	365
St. Louis	24	35	.407	489
Cincinnati	20	39	.339	534

RESULTS SATURDAY

Philadelphia 5, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 3, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 2, New York 0.
Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 6.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 4.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 0.

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York (two games).
Chicago at St. Louis.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.	1912
Philadelphia	42	15	.737	571
Washington	39	23	.629	464
Boston	31	26	.544	478
Washington	33	28	.541	500
Chicago	29	32	.480	490
Detroit	25	39	.391	430
St. Louis	23	42	.354	520
New York	17	47	.263	521

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 5, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 7, Detroit 6.
Washington 4, New York 0.
Washington 6, New York 0.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Detroit 7, Cleveland 6.
Cleveland 2, Detroit 1.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 0.
Chicago 2, St. Louis 0.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Washington.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Chicago this week, and those who know, expect the Pirates to hold their own, despite their weak showing so far.

GERMANY AND
UNITED STATES
IN SEMI-FINALS

LONDON.—Elimination of South Africa in the struggle for the Davis cup owing to her defeat by Canada has reduced the match to the semi-final round. In this Germany has been drawn against the United States, and Canada against Belgium. The winner in the final round will meet the United Kingdom in a challenge round.

FRESHMEN HAVE
HARD SCHEDULE

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Michigan's A-1 Freshmen are to have a schedule this coming fall that will call for all that the class can develop in the way of football material, but as yet there is little on which to judge the quantity of the men who will report for the first year eleven.

Not only is there this uncertainty, which is only to be expected, but there is the additional doubt as to who is to be the coach of the team this year. Not since Prentiss Douglass had charge has the aggregation had a successful season, but while the present general assistant coach was in charge the team did not lose a game for two years.

The athletic authorities have pursued the policy of taking some member of the previous year's varsity who would not be eligible for the varsity team the next year and placing him in charge of the freshmen. It may be that, in furtherance of this policy, the position may be offered to Thomson of last year's team, but there is no reason to think that he would accept it, and after the experience with the other two player coaches, it is quite possible that there will be some change in the method of selecting a coach.

It will be impossible for Douglass to coach the team, but it is certain that something radical will have to be devised. The schedule follows:

Oct. 18, Hillsdale at Hillsdale; 25, M. A. C. freshman at Ann Arbor.
Nov. 1, University of Detroit at Detroit; 8, Alma at Ann Arbor.

WORCESTER RY. CO.
GETS MORE POWER

WORCESTER, Mass.—By the last of August Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company officials expect to have the second unit of the Millbury power station in service to supply an additional 5000 kilowatts to the system, making 10,000 kilowatts that the Consolidated will have available. The second 5000 kilowatt turbine ordered by the company several months ago, will be shipped July 30, and by the last of August will be ready for service, the officials hope.

Employees of the B. F. Sturtevant Company are putting in an economizer at the Millbury station, employees of the Holyoke Valve & Hydrant Company, are putting in the steam apparatus, employees of the General Electric Company are putting in the switchboards and the J. W. Bishop Company is putting in the foundation for the turbine. All this work is preparatory to the completion of the new power unit.

Interruptions to the high tension power service of the Connecticut River Transmission Company caused two complete tieups of traffic on all lines of the Consolidated yesterday. One stoppage of traffic lasted more than 20 minutes, the other 12 minutes.

BRITISH AMATEUR
GOLF TOURNEY IS
UP TO STANDARD

No Less Than 198 Names in the
List of Competitors at St.
Andrews—H. H. Hilton Wins
for Fourth Time

OTHERS PLAYED WELL

(Special correspondence of the Monitor) LONDON.—The twenty-eighth annual amateur golf championship kept up the reputation gained by its predecessors, the best of the amateur golfers being collected from all parts of the British Isles, together with a few from overseas. The tournament recently completed took place at St. Andrews with no fewer than 198 names on the list of competitors. Among such a large number it is only reasonable to expect to find some who are scarcely up to the scratch or plus qualification, but nevertheless a study of the individual match results of the recent tournament showed, not so much the brilliancy of a few, but an ever increasing number of really good golfers.

It will also be observed that several players of no mean reputation were defeated in the earlier rounds, not so much owing to poor play, as to the superior performance of their hitherto unheard-of opponents. Even Mr. Hilton, who eventually won the championship, had a hard struggle to reach the final, having beaten Mr. Gillies in the fifth round only at the nineteenth hole. In the sixth round Mr. Schmidt of Massachusetts, U. S. A., also held his own till the nineteenth, while in the semi-final Mr. Aylmer was defeated by only one up. Thus Mr. Hilton once more showed his wonderful fact-winning ability, for despite the fact that he was not playing his best throughout any of the above three games, he was always a great player should be, able to rise to the occasion when anything special was demanded of him.

In the final when he was opposed to Mr. Harris, his play was truly splendid, whereas Mr. Harris was altogether off his game and was unable to sustain the form which he had displayed in the earlier rounds. Golfers, however, as well as players of all games, are apt to disappoint themselves and their supporters by an off-day, and these lapses are more often than not due to a poor start, just as a good start is often the forerunner of a good round. Mr. Hilton certainly found this to be so on the last day, for Mr. Harris, faced by his opponent's faultless play at the first two holes appeared to be awed by it, for his own, though quite correct was not brilliant, and he never got the lead. He was eventually beaten by 6 up and 5 to play. Mr. Hilton thus won his fourth championship, the other three victories having been obtained respectively at Sandwich in 1900, at St. Andrews in 1901 and at Prestwick in 1911.

Apart from the finalists, several players stood out above the rest, owing to their style or play, and among these was the American, H. Schmidt, who was defeated by Mr. Hilton. Mr. Schmidt played a resolute game of golf, showing an extraordinary degree of concentration on his game, his style was easy and he should become a very fine golfer. Mr. Kyle, who lost to Mr. Harris in the semi-final, gave promise of being quite a first class. He is a long driver and has a better knowledge of the game than many amateurs of the present day. Mr. Aylmer, the other semi-finalist, gave Mr. Hilton a fine game and enhanced his own reputation, as did also Mr. Gillies of Woking. John Ball, last year's winner, was beaten in the earlier rounds, as also were E. Blackwall, Abe Mitchell and L. Munn of Ireland and G. Lockhart. Very good play was seen from J. S. Worthington, Jenkins, Greig, Bretherton and a number of others. Altogether, the tournament can be said to have been full of interest from start to finish, and productive of much excellent play.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The private car "Westmoreland" occupied by Henry C. Erick passed through Boston over the Mellen lines this noon en route from Prides Crossing to New York city.

The Pullman Company inaugurated today for the season sleeping car service between Boston and Clayton, N. Y., over the New York Central lines.

Leod McLeod, signal foreman terminal division Boston & Maine road, is installing single high electro pneumatic poles in North station passenger yard.

New England delegates to the American library convention at Catskill, N. Y., occupied two reserved Pullman sleepers attached to the Boston & Albany road's Chicago express from South station at 11:15 o'clock last night.

The Boston & Maine road's summer time card requiring 572 schedule trains at North station went into effect at 12:01 a. m. today.

The commissary department of the Boston & Maine road placed four cafe cars in service today, which have been rebuilt and furnished at the Fitchburg shops.

COLLEGE TO BUILD DORMITORY GREENVILLE, Tex.—The trustees of Burleson College are making arrangements to build a new dormitory for girls.

JAMES OR TYLER CHOICE
FOR PHILADELPHIA GAME

The Boston Nationals will face Philadelphia here in two games today and tomorrow. The Boston players are confident because of the success on their western tour, but it will be no easy matter for them to break even with New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

BOSTON	PHILADELPHIA
Moranville, ss.	McFadden, c.
Myers, lb.	McFadden, c.
Connelly, 1b.	McFadden, c.
Sweeney, 2b.	McFadden, c.
Titus, 2b.	McFadden, c.
McDonald, 3b.	McFadden, c.
Mann, c.f.	McFadden, c.
Whaling, c.f.	McFadden, c.
James or Tyler, p.	McFadden, c.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Now that the British amateur championship has just closed at St. Andrews there will be detailed accounts coming to us of this important event. Of course any one who has ever visited the golfer's mecca will realize the difficulties of the famous old course. St. Andrews has a peculiar charm of its own, which I shall try to describe in another article. Today, however, I want to let you read a sketch of the famous "road hole" which appeared in one of the early numbers of the Golf Monthly, which, as you know, is edited by H. H. Hilton.

This article gives a realistic picture of this fascinating hole and is from the pen of James Brown.

It has been said, and said truly, that "no course is at all like the old course at St. Andrews; its unconquerable charm makes havoc of many golfing hearts," and the same might, with equal truth, be said of that most wonderful and interesting, and at the same time most terrifying of all holes, the seventeenth there. From the teeing ground, hard by the most famous "Corner of the Dyke" to the putting green, perched as it is between the bunker there and the road, the hole is one that calls for all the resources and courage which a golfer may possess, and he can never consider himself past all breakers and safe in haven until his ball has come to rest on the green and only the putting remains; for, until such a time, many and diverse are the troubles that may befall him. Difficulties will face him from the beginning, but difficulties such as a golfer glories in for the simple satisfaction of surmounting them.

Yes, and the Road hole at St. Andrews has seen the ruin of many a good score, and many hopes of victory—aye, even of championship—have been dashed to the ground at that fatal green. I say "of championships," for in the days now long gone by, in the year 1885, when the open championship was won by Bob Martin at St. Andrews, his old friend and comrade, Davie Aytton, practically had the honor in his hands after the sixteenth had been played, for he had a substantial margin in which to do the seventeenth and eighteenth to allow him to win easily, but alas, the seventeenth was fatal, his third stroke landed in the bunker; at the second attempt he got out, but only to put his ball into the road beyond the green; another two found him back in the bunker again, and by the time he had extricated himself once more and putted out, he had taken 11 to the hole, and the championship was gone beyond recall.

Coming down to more recent times in championship annals—some half-a-dozen years ago—I can quote at least one other example of it being lost there. In his first round, J. H. Taylor came to grief in much the same way as Davie Aytton had done so many years before, and required a 9—a figure which, to all intents and purposes, put him out of the running that year for the premier honor.

On the other hand, many instances exist of that hole being played splendidly in first-class events; for who, having beheld it, can ever forget Harold Hilton's third shot onto the green when playing the final of the amateur championship against John L. Low in the year 1901?

It is a hole abounding, I admit, in possibilities, from a 4 to anything; but it is just this, surely, which gives to the Road hole that peculiar charm, all its own. The golfer knows that here at least is he called upon to use all his powers, for every stroke must be really played; the drive, well, the "Corner of the Dyke," must be circumvented from the tee; carried, along with the black sheds there, if he be a mighty smiter, or got round—a stroke played with just a wee bit of a cut on it, if he is one of the pawky ones. The second must be played rather to the right of the direct line to the green with the brassie, and then the third—oh, that third! so much depends upon it, for it is by that score and victories are made or marred; well, the third, if the second has been taken sufficiently far to the right, can be played as a run-up with the iron.

But it must be straight—a pull will find the bunker and a shove the road, but a simple, straight run-up will get its reward and find the green. If, however, that second of ours was pulled, what do we find confronting us? We will have to pitch over the bunker, and alas—for the green is narrow and the road is behind it, and chances are many that, unless the shot be played with absolute accuracy, our ball will go into one or other of these terrible hazards, but then that was our mistake in not keeping our second far enough to the right.

Each of these three strokes hangs, the

SOLDIERS' SHAFT
IS UNVEILED
AT SCARBORO

SCARBORO, Me.—Dunstan village in this town celebrated on Saturday the unveiling of the soldiers' monument erected nearly midway between the Moulton House and the Wayland by patriotic citizens and the town of Scarborough.

Chairman Elbridge S. Oliver of the board of selectmen of Scarborough acted as master of ceremonies and Chandler's band of Portland furnished music. The program was opened with music by the band and prayer was offered by the Rev. Alexander Hamilton and this was followed by the unveiling of the monument by Miss Addie E. Kaler; singing by the school children under the direction of Miss Alda E. Libby; address by Augustus F. Moulton; recitation by Marshall E. Moulton and the reading of the list of soldiers who served in the war from the town of Scarborough by J. Edward McPhee.

LAST PRACTISE
THIS AFTERNOON

The Brookline high first four, which won the Boston Interscholastic Rowing Association regatta on June 5, may row in the Fourth of July, the national regatta in August and also in the Labor day and Columbus day regattas. The four will row provided that the senior eight, of which the boys are members, is not selected for these contests.

Whether the senior will enter the national or not depends on the showing of the crew at Worcester and on July 4. The intermediate eight will enter the Fourth of July and national regattas if it beats Worcester.

The Boston interscholastic senior and intermediate eights will hold their final practise on the Charles this afternoon in preparation for the races with the Worcester high senior and intermediate crews, which will be rowed on Lake Quinsigamond next Wednesday afternoon. Both these eights have made good progress in their work.

Dr. Frank H. Dean, coach of the Worcester high school crews, has decided upon the makeup for the race on Wednesday afternoon. Thomas R. Johnson of Yale will act as referee, with Edward Kerns and James Donnelly as judges. The crews will row against Boston as follows:

Worcester first eight—Gurney stroke, Gleason 7, Adams 6, Capt. Reid 5, Darling 4, Bryant 3, Crathern 2, Stenberg bow, Riddle cox.

Second eight—Livoll stroke, Cosgrove 7, Durkee 6, Jones 5, Holmgren 4, Putnam 3, Howe 2, Magoon bow, Clifford cox.

The Boston crews will leave for Worcester tomorrow afternoon.

SHARPSHOOTERS
COMPETE TODAY

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Sharpshooters from 48 companies of the Iowa state militia today shoot in the annual competitions on the state rifle range. The best of the marksmen will compose Iowa's delegation which will compete against the army, navy, marine corps and teams from other state militia organizations at the annual Camp Perry, Ohio, matches next fall. A dozen trophies are being competed for in the matches which start today.

LAWSON DOGS ARRIVE ON LINER

NEW YORK.—Leslie H. Bradshaw brought over on the American liner St. Paul \$3000 worth of bulldogs belonging to Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, in whose office young Bradshaw is employed. The dogs are Champion Uxbridge, Rivington, Monarch, Newington, Baron Billie and Newington Babyboy. They will be taken to the Lawson kennels at Dreamworld and exhibited in the coming dog show.

South End Grounds

TOMORROW at 3:30

Braves vs. Philadelphia

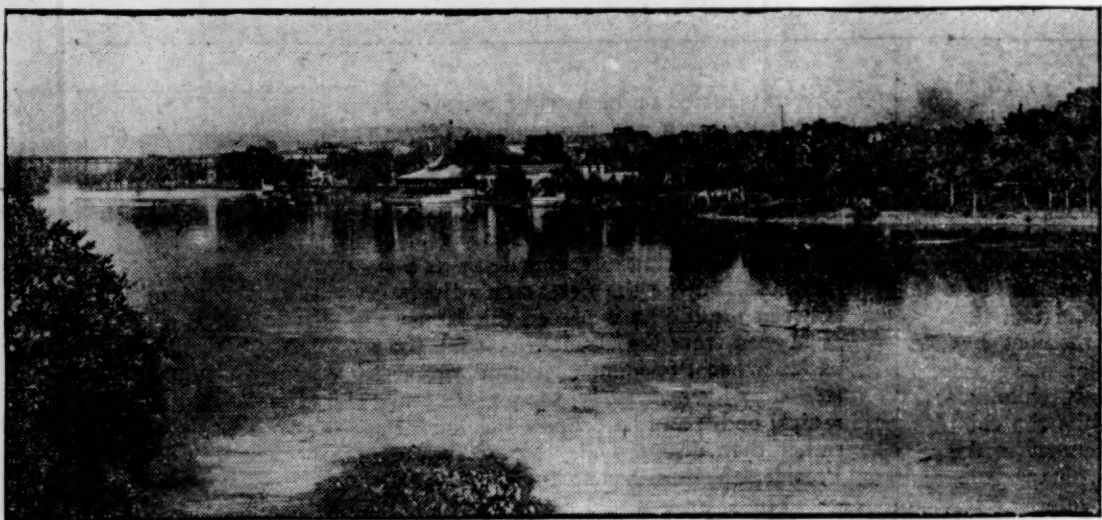
AMUSEMENTS

NANTASKET

BOSTON'S FINEST HARBOR TRIP

Hour

THE HOME FORUM



MISSISSIPPI FURNISHES FREE BATHS TO CITY OF ST. PAUL

THE "Father of Waters" assumes a motherly task, at the point shown in this picture, and provides a bath for the people of St. Paul. The Minnesota river joins the Mississippi not very far

west of St. Paul, and the suddenly enlarged stream is one reason why the famous twin cities grew up here. The chief reason, of course, is that the falls of St. Anthony turned the river into

a natural water power just above St. Paul, and led to the building up of the manufacturing for which both St. Paul and Minneapolis have achieved international reputations.

Defender of Village Bands

Most state township acts are of a strictly utilitarian character. They, for instance, take note of the village or town's needs for sidewalks and street lamps, but the higher affairs of life are ordinarily left to private initiative. A Kansas legislator, however, has undertaken to break this custom and to advise something original in the way of "uplift," says *Leslies Weekly*. Representative Keen of Ft. Scott is credited with the introduction of a bill authorizing any town to appropriate money for the support of a band—brass or otherwise. The lawmaker's theory is that a good band has an improving effect on the community, and will therefore be worth all that it costs the taxpayers. While he admits that many a local band may be bad, he hopes that placing it on the public payroll will encourage it to become better.

Roses, Too

"Bread for all, and roses, too," was the motto of the Talbot county float in the Maryland suffrage parade. The float bore on a sea of green bunting a boat holding three children, a boy with a basket of bread and two little girls with a basket of roses.—*Woman's Journal*.

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Was it for this our fathers kept the law? This crown shall crown their struggle and their ruth?

Are we the eagle nation Milton saw Mewing its mighty youth, Soon to possess the mountain winds of truth, And be a swift familiar of the sun Where aye before God's face his trumpets run?

—William Vaughan Moody.

Coach Needed by Orchestra Singer

"It is surprising how often good singers, even excellent singers, succeed in distorting the rhythm and musical sense when they have occasion to sing with orchestra," remarked Emil Mollenhauer, to a correspondent of Musical America.

"The reason for this failure to produce desirable legitimate effects," he continued, "lies not in that the artist has not been properly trained in the art of voice production, but that there has been lack of proper investigation into the requirements and possibilities of the work to be performed, under the guidance of one competent to coach the singer in this particular work. Take for example the four opening recitatives for soprano in 'The Messiah.' The great possibilities in these passages are at times completely lost, or seriously slighted, by singers who have not become sufficiently familiar with them, and it is certainly difficult to see how singers can expect to make their audiences appreciate values in the works they are singing, if they do not themselves feel these values and understand them."

Mr. Howells' Little Scheme

W. D. Howells in Harpers discusses the problem of just what voters ought to be admitted to take part in any election deciding the question of votes for women. He proposes three questions to be propounded by the challengers:

Do you now always give up your seat in the car to a strap-hanging lady? Do you always take off your hat on entering an elevator where there are ladies?

What are your views on votes for women?

"If the elector answers that he is opposed to the vote, but does neither of the other things, he might be disfranchised. If he can truthfully answer that he does these chivalrous things as due compensation for the vote withheld, he might be allowed to vote, but he ought to bring at least two reliable witnesses who would certify that they have seen him do the things habitually."

Through the Week

Sunday—Be a man, worthy of the universe that begot you.

Monday—One has much to learn before one can make sure and certain about another's actions.

Tuesday—Who can hinder you from being good?

Wednesday—When you complain of some breach of faith or gratitude, take heed first and foremost to yourself.

Thursday—Nothing is good for a man which does not make him just, temperate, brave, free.

Friday—Gentler with every one.

Saturday—Let us shut our eyes to much in those who are, as it were, tussling at our side.—*Marcus Aurelius*.

Camping With Motor Cycle

Of all the hour's new means of conveyance the motor cycle seems to approach most nearly to the joys of flying combined with the stability and practicality of walking. In *Suburban Life* is described a wonderful trip taken from New Jersey to Boston and back through western Massachusetts and down the Hudson. Two men make it on motor cycles. They tell casually of 80 miles in a single run without realizing that they had traveled, and even the longest day's run of 130 miles seems a small matter. They buzz along through the sweet country world, stopping for provisions here and there, and making their camp in the open. If rain overtakes them they find a barn or at a pinch take refuge in a farmhouse. While it would seem to the uninitiated as if the motor cycle has not even as many advantages as the bicycle in point of allowing one to watch the landscape that is sweeping past—and one knows how little one sees from a bicycle—yet the account of this two weeks outing seems satisfactory indeed. The young men spent \$25 apiece, traveled 1200 miles and saw important cities and points of interest in four states.

MASTER BIRCH OF SCHOOL STREET

IT IS a curiously interesting fact that "Master Birch" of the old-time Latin school on School street, Boston, whose real name was Lovell, was the trainer and inspirer of some of the leading figures in the American revolution, though he was himself a loyalist. It was he who spoke the famous words, "Deponite libros"—put down your books—on that memorable day in 1775 when war was finally declared. The Latin school was then a one-story brick building. When it presently became necessary to enlarge King's Chapel, a pretentious building indeed for its time, the school had to be used, so the trustees of the chapel built a new school across the street. An amusing rhyme of the times, by Joseph Green, says:

"A fig for your learning, I tell you the town To make the church larger must pull the school down;" "Unhappily spoken," exclaims Master Birch, "Then learning, it seems, stops the growth of the church!"

School street is one block in length. It runs from the end of Beacon at the corner of Tremont street—indeed, it is a continuation of Beacon—down to Washington street. At the corner of Washington stands the quaint building with its colonial roof lines which so long sheltered the Old Corner Bookstore, with memories of Boston's Augustan age of letters, when the most famous names in American literature were not only found on book covers but heard in familiar address from one to another of

The bounties of Providence are certain and permanent blessings and they are the greater and the better the longer we consider them. —*Seneca*.

New Variety of Peas

When four-year-old Eugene had been on his grandfather's farm for an hour, he was ready to report investigations to his mother:

"I counted five pea trees in the orchard," he announced, "and the peas don't grow in shells—each one has a different stem."

It was late in May, and the "peas" were small green cherries.—*Mothers Magazine*.

these associates, meeting at this accustomed haunt. School street is also the narrow thoroughfare where stands the city hall, a modern building of the period when architecture in America was an eyesore, but imposing enough in its way. Beside it runs an alley through to Court street which is faced with little shops that are still typically Bostonian. Foot passengers may go through these long blocks here by this narrow passage and up and down certain steps all the way from Bromfield street to Elm and so on down to the North station. In the old days the Common came clear to the corner of School street and Tremont, and the old Granary stood where Park Street Church—Brimstone Corner, as it was afterward called—now stands. The Old Granary gave its name to the plot of land set off in 1699 that is still leafy and green behind tall iron gates between Tremont street and the back of the Athenaeum.

Trolley Run by Sun Power Proposed

To apply the solar energy now going to waste in the tropics to the trolley systems of London or Chicago all we need appears to be a method of converting the sun's energy into portable form, according to the American Machinist, where an engineer pronounces the idea feasible. He says:

In the tropics the heat per square kilometer will equal that produced by the complete combustion of 1000 tons of coal. A surface of only 10,000 sq. km. receives in a year, calculating a day of only six hours, a quantity of heat corresponding to that produced by the burning of 3,500,000,000 tons of coal, or more than three times the annual production of coal. The desert of Sahara, with its 6,000,000 sq. km. receives daily solar energy equivalent to 6,000,000,000 tons of coal.

There is reason for hope that we may be able to do more than to improve agricultural methods of producing fuel if we take advantage of the fact that many chemical changes are produced by the action of the sun's rays, and that some of these now known, or which may be discovered, may be the basis of a method of converting the sun's energy in dry, tropical countries quite directly into a form which may be transmitted to habitable countries where it may be used.

PERIPATETIC PROFESSORS OF TODAY

THE peripatetic philosopher was a familiar fact long before Aristotle and his established school won the name from their habit of walking about the colonnades while they lectured to students. Plato we know did actually travel about extensively in order to disseminate his ideas or those of his master, Socrates. Diogenes, oddest of philosophical eccentrics, distributed himself and his influence as widely as he could, though he seems chiefly to have influenced men by withdrawing himself from their society. Later on we find men of learning wandering from one land to another or from town to town, alike to extend their own ideas, when printing was not, and to learn from other men of note; to advance learning, indeed, by the exchange of ideas.

Modernly the university has developed an elaborate system of exchange of ideas. Professors of a great university are sent to smaller colleges to lecture, and the exchange professor goes to the university to do perhaps less teaching than study. Sometimes the university man goes to a chain of colleges lecturing on his specialty. A modern professor may not indeed tell his class that he is out looking for an honest man, yet that may be what he is really about. He may be keeping a close watch on the new students he meets to discover the one or two gifted in his special line of work whose genius he would delight to foster. Harvard College, for example, sends an exchange professor to various colleges, such as Colorado, Grinnell, Beloit and Knox. This year these colleges have had visits

from Prof. George Herbert Palmer. He has been lecturing on ethics and on the English poets, with some readings from his own translations of Homer and Sophocles.

The exchange professor really becomes one of the college faculty for the time being, has a finger in the maturing of plans, and may distinctly influence the whole life of the college. He is most

useful in this form of university extension who most exemplifies in all his contact with students and teachers what the liberal arts, for which he stands sponsor, have done to make himself a whole man.

This exchange puts small colleges in touch with the most advanced university life. There is profit in this to everybody concerned. Those residents of Boston or New Haven or other university towns who take advantage of the opportunity often open to hear great teachers from Europe or men of letters who come as visitors to the country as large, realize what interest must attach to the visit of university men to small colleges. Whether the local professors are or are not the equals, as they often are, of the visiting men, the visit brings new life, establishes new relationships, even a sense of intimacy, with intellectual worlds afar.

Our View

We view the world with our eyes, each of us; and we make from within us the world we see. A weary heart gets no gladness out of sunshine; a selfish man is skeptical about friendship, as a man with no ear doesn't care for music.—*William Makepeace Thackeray*.

So-called Romanticism Defined Again

REVIEWING his recent book on so-called romanticism in modern literature and art and society, a writer in the *Independent* quotes from Paul Elmer More. Mr. More defines romanticism as the denial of what he calls the classical idealism, or the ancient distinction between good and evil. Romanticism is a "morbid and restless intensification of the personal emotions;" "the mere limitless expansion of our impulsive nature;" the strangeness and wonder that "proceed from, or verge towards, that mor-

bid egotism which is born of the union of an intensely felt personality with the notion of infinity as an escape from limitations." Again, "romanticism is the infinitely craving personality, the usurpation of emotion over reason, the idealization of love, the confusion of the sensuous and the spiritual, the perilous fascination that may go with these confusions."

Mr. More considers romanticism the source of the last century's greatest evils—"its dark materialism, its intellectual pride, its greed of novelty, its lust of change, its cruel egotism and blind penance of sympathy, its wandering virtues and vices, its legacy of spiritual bewilderment." In "Definitions of Dualism," a series of aphorisms which concludes the volume, he gives his own philosophy of life, making plain the need of qualities, now neglected or ignored, which have stood the test of time. Against the romantic life of instinct, impulse and rationalism he sets "that true infinite within the heart of man, which is not of nature, and whose voice is heard as the inner check, restraining, centralizing and forming."

While I Climb

Wait there! wait and invite me while I climb, For see, I come!—but slow, but slow! Yet ever as your climb Soft and sublime Lifts at my feet, they move, they go Up the great stair of time.—*Wasson*.

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STANDING ALONE WITH GOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEDITATIVE thinkers like to be alone occasionally in order that they may reflect calmly on the affairs of life. This is particularly true when the individual gains a glimpse of the spiritual facts of being as revealed in Christian Science, for their thought turns naturally God-ward, and away from material sense. It is not absolutely necessary that one should retire to some secluded spot far from the busy haunts of men in order to realize one's oneness with God. Even amid the bustle of business life one may withdraw in silent prayer to God and so realize the scientific fact that all that exists is God and His spiritual creation, man and the universe. Through this spiritual realization evil and matter fade from consciousness. When this understanding is universally attained God's kingdom will be manifested "in earth, as it is in heaven," because His spiritual creation will then be seen as it really is, perfect and harmonious.

Only that which is harmonious and wholly good is present in the divine consciousness and all that is good is ever present therein. Thus when man realizes that he is alone and at one with God he finds himself in harmony with all that is good, and is thus able to enjoy the spiritual blessings of which God is ever conscious. The understanding of these facts enables man to turn to God for his supply for every need. It is only our ignorance of our God-given blessings that appears to keep these blessings from us. It is demonstrable that the scientific knowledge of these blessings brings them abundantly into our experience. The scientific fact that man, as God's idea, is dependent solely upon God destroys the belief that man is dependent upon man for his support and happiness. Human dependence proves to be a broken reed, whereas confidence in God is an un-failing support.

"Together on the Valley"

Together on the valley, white and sweet, The dew and silence of the morning lay;

Only the tread of my disturbing feet Did break with printed shade and patient beat

The crisped stillness of the meadow way;

And frequent mountain waters welling up In crystal gloom beneath some mould-ering stone.

Cuddled in many a flower-enamelled cup Whose soft and purple border, scarcely blown,

Budded beneath their touch and trembled to their tone.

The fringed branches of the swinging pines Closed o'er my path: a darkness in the sky

That barred its dappled vault with rugged lines And silver network—interwoven signs

Of dateless age and deathless infancy: Then through their aisles a motion and a brightness

Kindled and shook—the weight of shade they bore On their broad arms was lifted by the lightness

Of a soft, shuddering wind, and what they wore Of jewelled dew, was strewn about the forest floor . . .

And over these, as pure as if the breath Of God had called them newly into light . . .

Rose the white mountains, through the infinite Of the calm, concave heaven; inly bright

With luster everlasting and intense; Serene and universal as the night. But yet more solemn with pervading sense

Of the deep stillness of Omnipotence. —*Ruskin*.

Heard at a Rummage Sale

Sometimes one does not purchase according to one's original intention. There was a "rummage sale" not long ago, in aid of a local charity. A society girl, in charge of one of the tables, was earnest in her effort to find the real market value of her goods by the "test of final utility and supply."

A woman came to purchase, and spying a full-sized pair of lacrosse racquets, asked, "How much are those?"

"Fifteen cents," was the prompt answer.

"Will you take 10?" asked the woman. "No," said the girl, "that is too great a sacrifice."

"Then give me that cabbage, and here is your dime."

Saleswoman and purchaser both smiled contentedly, feeling that a good deed had been well done.—*Atlantic Monthly*.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Helpful and Brave Boys

One night last year a boy of Osceola county, Michigan, ran barefooted seven miles to get the help that saved a town from a forest fire. Three other Michigan boys, by plowing furrows checked another serious fire, and thereby saved thousands of acres of timber land, and

Picture Puzzle

WE WORK FEWER HOURS IN THIS BAKERY THAN THEY DO IN LYNN



What musical instrument?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE: Houdan.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, June 23, 1913

Spain and Morocco

ALL the information which comes in from Tetuan in the northern Spanish zone of Morocco, makes it abundantly clear that all is by no means well there. The rising of the mountain tribes would seem to be general, and the fact that the most famous shrine in the northern district, Mulai Abd-es-Salam, has been fixed upon as the rallying point, lends to the movement that religious character which, anywhere in the great "Muhammadan belt," must be a matter of grave concern. Spain's position is a difficult one. She owes her present place in Morocco almost entirely to her geographical position, to the fact that England desired to insure herself against France, and to the fact that France, by agreeing to the erection of a buffer state between herself and Great Britain at Gibraltar, sought to secure the latter's acquiescence in her proclamation of a protectorate over the Shereefian empire. The whole Morocco "incident" with its secret treaties and distinctly discreditable methods, has little to be said for it, and the most enlightened statesmen in all the countries concerned desire to see diplomacy purged of such methods. The position of Spain is possibly no worse than that of her neighbors, but it cannot be described as anything but inglorious.

At the time of the Franco-Spanish secret treaty of 1904 her interests in Morocco had sunk to the vanishing point. There was no national desire and no economic reason for an expansion into Morocco. It took France close on seventy years to establish herself in Algeria. It cost her many milliards of francs, and she succeeded mainly because she had the money and a large popular approval of her policy. Spain has neither the one nor the other. The Moroccan policy of the government is by no means popular, and it is impossible, when contemplating the troubles which at present are being fomented round Tetuan, to forget the indignation which swept over Spain three years ago when the reservists were called out for the Riff campaign; the revolt at Barcelona which immediately followed their departure, and the cries of "Abajo la guerra" which were heard in every town and village throughout the country.

The ray of light is afforded by the evident signs in Spain herself of an awakening to better things. France saved herself much in Tunis by applying the lessons she had learned in Algeria. Spain has access to the experience of her neighbor in both countries, and evidence is not altogether lacking that she will make the effort to profit by such experience.

Federal Control of Terminal Rates

ANY person conversant with conditions in most cities of the Union located on the seaboard knows that corporate control of wharfage, circuit lines and terminal facilities is usually so complete that when either private or community interests come in clash with the corporations the latter usually are victors. To the insight of shrewd transportation company officials and their legal advisers and to the lethargy and stupidity of the public is due the tie-up of property that in most cases never should have been other than municipally controlled. In these circumstances, therefore, it is gratifying to find the interstate commerce commission coming to the rescue, so far as it can, with the ruling that hereafter, "wharves and tracks leading thereto, owned by a railroad carrier engaged in interstate commerce and used for receiving and delivering property moving by rail in interstate and foreign commerce, are subject to the act to regulate commerce, and the regulations and practices affecting their use must be reasonable and non-discriminatory." To be sure this ruling has yet to stand the test of litigation that undoubtedly will follow its application and enforcement. Moreover it has to do only with certain uses made of such properties and terminals, and not with their titles as portions of communities privately held but now publicly coveted. Nevertheless the decree registers a marked step forward. Enforced it will attack local monopoly with power that cannot be resisted or bought off. The effort to restore a measure of equality in access to river and sea fronts which this ruling hints at is one that has been too long delayed.

Children's Idle Hours and Vacation Schools

THE survey undertaken by Waltham, Mass., with the view of determining as nearly as possible how school children employ their idle hours, should be productive of much interesting and valuable data. It would be well if similar inquiries were instituted in other communities and in all parts of the country, so that conclusions might be based upon the most comprehensive information obtainable. Geographical, climatic and industrial conditions, it is fair to presume, would be found to affect greatly the character of juvenile pastimes and occupations during the hours and days that are free from school attendance. The child in the United States North finds employment and play very different in many respects from those within the reach of the child in the South. There is a wide variation in child activities across the continent. The country and the city child find different interests. Perhaps no sharper contrasts may be seen anywhere than those that mark the daily life of the child in the city's congested districts and in the city's suburbs.

It is a most hopeful and encouraging thing that matured and educated thought is being directed into such channels of investigation as that indicated here. It means that we are no longer content with casual observation or with chance conclusion. We want to know. We want to know what the child does with its time, for itself, when school is out, that we may find wherein society is negligent of its obligations to the young, wherein its efforts to meet these obligations may be strengthened through ascertained facts.

The vacation school is one of the results of the closer study of child needs in these recent years, and its development is one of the amazing social achievements of the period. Whereas only fifty-six municipalities in the United States were provided with vacation

schools in 1909, 141 municipalities had adopted them in 1912. These have been employed as agencies for turning the idle time of children to good account. Play has been made out of work, so that the children, unconscious of laborious exaction, have become adepts in basketry, sewing, woodwork, cooking, sloyd, dressmaking. Common sense has been applied everywhere in the extension and application of the system, with the result, for example, that the child in St. Louis is not subjected to the course provided for the child in New York or the child in San Francisco. Moreover, the fact that play is natural, wholesome, desirable, is not for a moment lost sight of, although it may be directed into channels that make for the education and training of those engaged in it. Thus, childlikeness, with all its innocent charm, may be preserved while the child is receiving direction and instruction. The new movement in the child's behalf, taking it in all its phases, is beyond ordinary commendation; it promises to bear fruit of inestimable value to the nation.

IT IS ENTIRELY in accord with the general trend of things that the portable house should be so reduced in bulk and weight as to be almost as light as the tent of the Arab. All that was required to bring it to its present stage of perfection was time. A little more time and, doubtless, a house that may now be carried from place to place in a light vehicle may become an essential part of the equipment of a touring motor car. Indeed, it requires not much more at present than a rearrangement of the baggage-carrying facilities of the large automobile to make room on the rear of, or under, the body for the frame of a portable dwelling. For the manufacturers are using prepared canvas where they once used wood. Improvements in waterproofing, and such features, are so great that a very light material may now be employed in walls and partitions. Having a framework of Washington fir, a three-room bungalow may be carried about the country almost as easily as some of the modern upright trunks.

But, of course, this is not all. There must be some kind of furniture and equipment. Well, they are reducing everything of this character in size and weight also, and it really begins to look as if a man and wife, or even a small family, might in a short time be able to tour the continent with little regard for anything in the way of outside accommodation save the gasoline supply. Of course, this opens up no end of possibilities to the imaginative and speculative thinker. Suppose, for instance, that portable house excursions should become popular; that is to say, fashionable, and suppose the present ratio of progress in the reduction of bulk and weight of portable house parts should be maintained, and suppose that the lighter and cheaper automobile should come into use until nearly everybody might own one, and suppose that automobile owners should then form the habit of touring in the South during the winter and in the North during the summer, camping in portable houses wherever they happened to be, and so to speak, living on the country, having no care or expense aside from gasoline—what, it might be asked, would become of the cities, what would become of society as it exists today? Would Americans, or a very large proportion of them, become nomads? Would there be any means of reaching them by mail? How could they be made to vote? How supply them with newspapers and all the other elevating and refining influences of this complex civilization? Or, to put it in another way, suppose that, through conjunction of the automobile, or the aeroplane, and the portable house, a man or a family could "pick up" at any minute and preempt a site at any point along the country side, changing the place of residence daily, or even three times a day; what would become of real estate values?

There is no occasion for immediate alarm, but it is well enough, as a summer recreation, to think of the many things that might happen if the present population of the United States should, through possibilities opened up by combination of the motor car and the portable dwelling, become migratory.

Verdicts of Business Men

THERE are no surer guides to opinion and sentiment among the business men of the United States than the nation-wide polls by correspondence which are taken formally, from time to time, by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and its affiliated bodies. On June 14 the final verdict of constituent members on two important matters was registered. By a vote of 715 to 9, a preponderating majority voted for a permanent tariff commission, bi-partisan in character, with authority to gather information and without authority to make recommendations except when requested. By a vote of 669 to 9, the provisions in the sundry civil bill prohibiting use, for the prosecution of labor and agricultural combinations, of any of the fund specifically set apart for enforcement of the anti-trust laws, were condemned and the trade bodies of the country aligned against the discriminating "rider."

Precisely how much weight votes of this kind now have with lawmakers, it is somewhat difficult to determine. The pending tariff law has not been shaped chiefly as the result of expert advice from a tariff commission. Such guidance of this kind as the makers of the proposed law have had, has come from the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce. The administration is understood to contend that in this bureau Congress already has an efficient agency for such advisory service as various advocates would gain by means of the bi-partisan commission.

The poll on the sundry civil appropriation bill "rider" reflects undoubtedly the opinion of the American business world, an opinion that is not likely to change whatever may be the President's action. If he explicitly rejects the principle of the discrimination authorized by the "rider" while making clear the practical reasons which seem to him to compel his signature to the bill, he will partially break the force of the criticism which is bound to follow, but only lessen and not repulse it. Much depends upon the wording of any plea of extenuation and the degree of his candor in dealing with the public.

A NEW candidate each day for the office of mayor of New York is refreshing evidence of the inexhaustible supply of patriots.

EMPEROR WILLIAM would evidently have nothing to fear from the recall if it had been made to apply to kingships.

Possibilities of the Portable House

HAVING carried on his part of tariff revision with a despatch and thoroughness that has extorted admiration from his political opponents, the President now trusts to Congress to complete the job obedient to executive direction and caucus ratification. Nor does he seem to anticipate serious delay as Senate and House make the necessary adjustments between the bill as it passed the House and as it goes from the Senate. Unlike the situation when President Cleveland was dealing with a Congress controlled by his own party, the present Senate is, if anything, the more radical body; and its proposed changes have the executive's sanction rather than disapproval. Mr. Cleveland was betrayed by senators. President Wilson has so far escaped the thrust from behind.

Some men would have been satisfied with this record, and would have allowed Congress to disperse. The city of Washington in midsummer is not as salubrious as mountain or seaside resorts or as the home towns of most of the legislators. Why, then, force immediate consideration of another vexed issue, that already has waited so long for settlement that a few months of delay would not make substantial difference? The President's reasons for taking up with the currency now, he has set forth in his message, sent to Congress today.

He has the same personal reasons for wishing release from labor and tensity that senators and congressmen have. He is fully aware of the divisive and possibly disruptive effect that currency legislation may have on the party which he leads. Obviously, then, he must be influenced in his decision by something higher than considerations of a personal or partisan sort. A national need calls for prompt action. The message defines the need, and relates currency to tariff reform in a way that is skilful and persuasive.

Important changes in fundamental features of the bill which is to have the administration's support have been made so suddenly recently that it is wiser now to confine comment to the fact that currency reform is to be dealt with, and to await further light on those important aspects of the bill concerning which experts have been busy providing data for lawmakers and the public to use when time for action came. It is a body of knowledge which no administration or Congress can with safety or propriety ignore. No prejudices against any group of men or any special region of the country can be allowed to influence action if it is to meet the demands of the hour and of the future. In reacting from one extreme of too little currency control there is no need of going to the other. Coordination and cooperation of all factors involved in the process will produce better results than subordination of the many to the one. The nation should be dominant but not domineeringly so. Expert aid from professional bankers and counsel from responsible financiers should partially shape administration of the central banking organization. Influences that are conservative and non-political should be controlling.

FOLLOWING the lead of a committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce appointed for the special purpose of inquiring into the smoke waste and nuisance in that city, the chief smoke inspector of Cincinnati has been gathering important data on the subject. His figures fully substantiate those reported by the Cleveland committee, as they were at the time commented upon in these columns, but they are even more comprehensive and striking. From the summary of his report printed in the Monitor it would appear that Cincinnati's annual tribute to imperfect combustion of fuel is about \$8,000,000. Proceeding upon the same basis, it is found that the money loss from smoke in towns of more than 30,000 inhabitants in the United States reaches a total of \$550,000,000 annually, and if towns of less than 30,000 inhabitants be included, the annual loss is \$650,000,000. This is an enormous waste, and, because preventable, it is a shameful one.

Cleveland and Cincinnati are both exceptionally prosperous industrial communities, and the excuse, a poor one, that smoke is but the natural consequence of this prosperity will probably be offered in their behalf. It will not, however, in their case, any more than in the case of Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and other large American cities, compensate for the harm done their reputation. Almost without exception, the smoke-burdened cities of the United States are now willing to confess that they suffer as much from the loss of residents of a substantial and refined character as they do through the waste of fuel and from damage done property by the smoke nuisance. Hence, almost without exception also, they are striving now to make themselves "better places," that is cleaner and more comfortable places, "in which to live."

Much has been said of late with regard to the propriety of visiting America first, but it is a serious question whether some parts of America, possessing unquestioned attractions, natural and other, are, in present conditions, and mainly because of public toleration of the smoke nuisance, ready to receive visitors properly. Take Denver, Col., for instance. Upon invitation of one of the leading newspapers of that city, Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, Mass., a distinguished landscape architect, has recently made public some of his impressions with regard to the community. Says he, in one passage: "To the railroad traveler who passes directly through it, Denver is merely a disagreeable interlude in a pleasant journey. He thinks of it as of some dirty, commonplace eastern city intruded into the bright, sparkling Colorado country. And if he thinks of stopping off in Colorado on his return journey he is apt to say: 'Well, I won't stop in Denver, anyhow. What I want to see is Colorado.'"

It is just as well to be outspoken and plain in regard to this matter. The indifference, carelessness, shiftlessness, or whatever it may be, that is responsible for the transformation of really beautiful American cities into blots and blemishes upon the landscape—that is shutting out or else disfiguring even some of the country's finest mountain and valley scenery—should not be encouraged with soft words.

AGREEMENT by twenty women of the city of Mexico, and of the most aristocratic circles, to buy no goods made in the United States has not yet proved a great disturbance. But it represents a feeling which the United States cannot afford to disregard.

EVEN if Governor Sulzer fails to get the open primary, he has succeeded in opening the secrets of New York politics to an extent that makes his campaign worth the trouble.

The Currency Bill

Enormous Cost of Smoke